

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1800.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Gentlemen preparing for the Matriculation Examination in July, 1862, are informed that a CLASS will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, by permission of the Council, for the purpose of READING the SUBJECTS required at that Examination. The Class will meet Daily (Saturdays excepted), from 6 to 8 p.m., from the 24th April to the end of June. Fee for the Course, 5s. For further particulars apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London, W.C.

**PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Prof. TENANT, F.R.S., will commence a Course of LECTURES, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 30, at 9 o'clock, having special reference to the application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Architecture and Agriculture.—The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee 12. 11s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.  
N.B. The Class will be accompanied by the PROFESSOR of the BRITISH MUSEUM, the GREAT EXHIBITION, and to places of Geological interest in the Country.

**EVENING LECTURES at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET.**—Dr. ROHMANN, F.R.S., will commence a Course of TEN LECTURES on the OUTLINES of CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY, the 28th April, at 8 p.m. The Museum will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY and MONDAY EVENING, at the same hour. Tickets for the whole Course, price 5s., may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.  
**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The NEW COURT and CLOISTERS in the South Kensington Museum, chiefly filled with Works of Italian Art, will be OPENED to the Public on and after the 30th of April next. By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED** from MONDAY, the 28th of April, till SATURDAY, the 3rd of May, inclusive, and no person can possibly be admitted during that week. The Museum will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 5th of May, when Visitors will be admitted to view the Collections every day, Thursdays and Sundays excepted, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. till the 10th of August inclusive, and from 10 to half-past 7 only for the remainder of that month. From the 5th of May to the 30th of August inclusive, the Reading Room will be kept open for Readers as usual, daily, Sundays only excepted, but not later than 5 o'clock, after which hour Visitors will be admitted to see the Reading Room, part of the New Libraries and the North Library every day, Thursdays and Sundays excepted, until the close of the Museum each day as above stated. A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.  
British Museum, April 26th, 1862.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The Public will be admitted to the Garden by payment of Five Shillings each person, on THURSDAY, May 1, FRIDAY, May 2, and SATURDAY, May 3.—Bands at 5.30 p.m.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.**—REGENT'S PARK.

GENERAL EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUIT, WEDNESDAYS, May 28th, June 18th and July 9th.

AMERICAN PLANTS.—MONDAY, June 9th.  
Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by Vouchers from Fellows or Members of the Society, price, on or before SATURDAY, May 17th, 2s.; after that day, 5s.; or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. 6s. Tickets will be sent by post on the receipt of proper Vouchers with Post-office Order, payable to James De C. Sowerby, Esq., Post-office, Albany-street, or postage-stamps.

SPRING EXHIBITIONS, every WEDNESDAY, to May 7th, at 2 o'clock.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The Seventy-THIRD ANNUARY DINNER of the Society will take place, in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June.

The Right Hon. the EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., in the Chair. The Stewards will be announced in future Advertisements. 4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.**—Conductor, Mr. CORA.—The next Subscription Concert, ELIZABH, on FRIDAY, MAY 16.

In consequence of the pressure of business connected with the International Exhibition, applications for Tickets cannot be attended to until after the 1st of May.

The Handel Festival Ticket Office, and the Office for the sale of the International Season Ticket, is at No. 2, Exeter Hall. Plans of the Exhibition Building, Gardens, Great Orchestra, erected for the opening day, &c., are presented to each Purchaser of Tickets at this Office. Apply early.

The exchange of Vouchers for Stalls for the Handel Festival will be continued. Half-Guinea Tickets will be on sale.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place at the London Tavern, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1862, under the Presidency of the Right Honourable Lord STANLEY, M.P., &c.; supported by

Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir EDWARD CURT, Sir C. WYNTWORTHY DICK, Bart. Mr. Sheriff COCKFIELD. Mr. Sheriff TWENTYMAN, Charles T. Beke, Esq., Ph.D., George F. Pardon, Esq., Ch.B., Charles Reed, Esq., F.R.S., George Routledge, Esq., B. F. Smith, Esq., William Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.S., George A. Spottiswoode, Esq., Henry Stephenson, Esq. (Sheffield), Samuel Straker, Esq., Alfred Tennyson, Esq., D.C.L., Post-Lavender, Esq., Charles Wyman, Esq., J. S. HODSON, Secretary.  
25, Portland-street, Lincoln's Inn. Tickets, 21s. each, to be had of the Secretary.

## SEASON TICKETS for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PURCHASERS of these TICKETS at the CENTRAL TICKET OFFICES, EXETER HALL, enjoy the advantage of receiving therewith a neatly engraved PLAN of the BUILDING and the HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, showing position of Great Orchestra, erected for the opening day, Courts, &c.—Orders by post should have Post-office Order, payable to John Morrison, 2, Exeter Hall. To prevent delay and inconvenience as the 1st of May approaches, Season Tickets should now be taken out as early as possible.

## THE EXETER HALL CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

will be open from Ten until Five o'clock for the issue of Programmes and inspection of plans of Seats for the Handel Festival, exchange of Vouchers for Stall Tickets for the Festival, the sale of Half-Guinea Tickets and Stalls for the Festival. Also of International Exhibition Season Tickets, and cases accompanied with plans. Crystal Palace New Season Tickets at One Guinea each. The new Programme ready for delivery. Crystal Palace Art-Union Tickets, One Guinea each chance. Illustrations of new works may be had. Horticultural Society's extra Day Tickets at Five Shillings and Half-a-Crown. Great Flower Show at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, 24th May, Five-Shilling Tickets.

## ART-UNION OF LONDON.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the Purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, on TUESDAY, April 29th, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, by the kind permission of BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Esq.

The receipt for the current year will procure admission for Members and Friends. GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. LEWIS POOCK, Secs.  
No. 44, West Strand.

## HANDEL FESTIVAL, 23rd, 25th, and 27th JUNE.—VOUCHERS issued for Stalls will now be EXCHANGED for TICKETS.

Tickets for Stalls may also be had without Vouchers. Half-Guinea Tickets are on sale, but early application for these is requisite, the number being limited. These are sold in sets for the three days, at 30s. the set. Preference in selection of blocks will be given to purchasers of sets of tickets. The Offices at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall, are open daily from Ten till Five o'clock.

## HANDEL FESTIVAL, CRYSTAL PALACE.—23rd, 25th and 27th JUNE.—THE PROGRAMME of ARRANGEMENTS, with BLOCK-PLAN of SEATS and View of Great Orchestra, may be had on application, personally or by post, at 2, Exeter Hall.

The Ticket Offices at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall are open for the disposal of Reserved Stall Tickets, daily, from Ten till Five. Post-office Orders to either Ticket Office to be payable at the Chief Office, London, as well as Cheques, to be payable to the order of George Grove, Esq. Stall Tickets Two and a Half Guinea the Set for the Three Days, or One Guinea for Each Ticket for One Day. Stalls in each Corner Gallery. Five Guinea the Set for the Three Days. Note.—Blocks O and OO, P and PP, and the raised seats S and SS, very eligible positions, are now on sale. Half-Guinea Tickets are now being issued.

## MUSICAL UNION.—EIGHTEENTH SEASON.

—TUESDAY, April 29th, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Doors open at 3; Concert at half-past—Quartet, D minor, Haydn; Grand Trio, B flat, Beethoven; Quartet, D major, Mendelssohn. Solo, Violin and Pianoforte. Artists: Joachim, Nic. R. Blagrove, Piatto and Halle.—Members who have not received their Tickets will be admitted on presenting their Cards at the entrance. Visitors Admitted. Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer, Beale & Wood, Chappell & Co., Oliver & Co., Ashdown & Parry, and Austin, at the Hall. J. ELLIS, Director.  
15, Hanover-square.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN SHOW, 1862. BATTERSEA PARK, LONDON.

STOCK PRIZE SHEETS and CERTIFICATES will be forwarded on application.

CAUTION.—LAST DAY of ENTRY, 1st of May. All Certificates received after that date will be returned to the Senders. H. HALL DARE, Secretary.  
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

## ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for Promoting the Knowledge of Art).

The Drawings and Publications of this Society are ON VIEW DAILY, for the Free Inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art. The Society has lately added to the Collection Copies of the Frescoes by Mantegna in the Church of the Eremitano at Padua, and the Masterpiece of Perugino at Città della Pieve.

Annual Subscription for 1861—Seven Chromo-lithographs from Frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel at Florence.

For Prospectuses, and List of Works on sale, apply to Mr. F. W. MATKARD, Assistant-Sec., 34, Old Bond-street, London.

JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

## THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Now ready,

A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, from the well-known Fresco by Andrea Mantegna, of the "MADONNA DEL SACCO," in the Cloister of the Annunziata at Florence. Price, to Members, 12s.; to Strangers, 15s.—Specimens can be seen at the Office of the Society, 34, Old Bond-street, London.

## ILLUMINATIONS and MINIATURE PAINTING.

AN ALPHABET of CAPITAL LETTERS, engraved in outline from the Choral Books of S. Mark's, and the Duomo, Florence, and the Piccolomini Library, Siena; with one letter, attributed to Fra Angelico, coloured in fac-simile. Price, to Members, 12. 10s.; to Strangers, 15s.—The Outlines, printed on paper fit for colouring, separately, to Members, 2s.; to Strangers, 2s. 6d.—The letter P, in fac-simile, separately, to Members, 7s. 6d.; to Strangers, 10s. Published by the ARUNDEL SOCIETY, 34, Old Bond-street, London, where Specimens can be seen.

## MEMORIAL FUND.

MANSSION HOUSE.  
His late Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.  
President.—The Right Hon. WM. CUBITT, Lord Mayor.

Amount of contributions to the 16th of April, 1862, £45,665 0 0  
Amount subscribed during the week ending the 22nd of April, 1,306 0 0

Total, £46,971 0 0

Subscriptions continue to be received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, and by all the London Bankers.

A Sub-Committee sit daily at the Mansion House.  
MICHAEL GIBBS, } Hon. Secs.  
S. R. GOODMAN, }  
SAML. BROWN, }

Mansion House, E.C., April 23, 1862.

## THE ATHENÆUM for GERMANY and EASTERN EUROPE.

Mr. LUDWIG DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The subscription will be 1s. 6d. for three months; 3s. 6d. for six months; and 6s. for twelve.

Orders to be sent direct to LUDWIG DENICKE, Leipzig, Germany.

## NOTICE.—GERMAN AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

A WEEKLY PARCEL from LEIPZIG and PARIS.  
ALLAN & CHALMERS, 9, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

## ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, NOW OPEN, from 9 till 6.

Admission, One Shilling. Half-a-Crown Season Tickets admit at all times to the Exhibition; to the West Gallery, containing the entire Collection of Drawings and Sketches by the late A. Welch Pugin; and to all the Lectures. First Lecture, Tuesday, May 6, at 8 p.m. "On the Transport and Erection of Obelisks and other large Monoliths in Ancient and Modern Times," by Prof. Donaldson.

JAS. FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S., 20, Langham-place, } Hon.  
JAS. EDMESTON, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Crown-court, } Secs.  
Old Broad-street.

## THE PRESS.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN connected with the Press is willing to FURNISH an ARTICLE or two weekly to a respectable Liberal Journal. Terms moderate.

—Address L. L. D., Mr. Sangster, 36, Paternoster-row.

## THE PRESS.—The ADVERTISER, a good general Writer and Reporter, and possessing tact and judgment as a Sub-Editor; quick at Reading, and with a thorough knowledge of Printing, desires a suitable RE-ENGAGEMENT, London or Provincial. —Address "AROS," 4, Torrington-place, London, W.C.

## THE PRESS.—A Young Man DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT on a WEEKLY London or Provincial JOURNAL of Conservative and Church Principles. Cannot at present write Shorthand, but has had much experience in Proof-reading, and Paragraph-writing and Condensing. Has received a first-rate classical education. Excellent testimonials to character. —Address R. A., care of C. Mitchell & Co., Newspaper Press Directory Office, 19 & 21, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

## THE PRESS.—An Expeditious Verbatim SHORT-HAND WRITER, of considerable literary abilities and newspaper experience, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT on some respectable Daily or Weekly Paper, as REPORTER and READER. Having also a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, would fill up his time at the Books if required. Terms moderate. —Address S., Lee & Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool.

## MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS will RETURN to LONDON on the 28th.

All Letters to be addressed to No. 4, TORRINGTON-STREET, Russell-square. Rue Vivienne, Paris, April 21.

## LADY HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, the Widow of an Officer, desires an ENGAGEMENT as LADY HOUSEKEEPER to a Gentleman, or as CHAPERONE and COMPANION to one or two Young Ladies. The highest references.—Address M. P., care of Mr. Barrett, Brush-manufacturer, 62, Piccadilly, W.

## PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, from America, will give THREE LECTURES in EXETER HALL, MAY 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Open at 7.30, commence at 8, and close with Public Examinations. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved, 1s.—They may be consulted, daily, at 147, Strand, W.C.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, IPSWICH, MAY 19, and ends JULY 29.

## ELM-BANK HOUSE, KILBURN, LONDON, N.W., COLLEGE for LADIES.—The Misses RICHARDSON, having entered into engagements with several London Professors of the highest celebrity, and also having secured a most commodious and elegant mansion in the above unexceptionable locality, will be happy to forward detailed Prospectuses on application. References to parents of pupils, clergymen, and eminent professional gentlemen resident in London.

## MISS LOUISA DREWRY'S GREEK and LATIN CLASSES for LADIES.—The EASTER VACATION will terminate on Monday, 28th of April, when Ladies can join any of the Classes. Miss Drewry wishes to form LATIN CLASSES for the little Girls and Boys at her house, 51, Darnley New-road, N.W.

## THE LADIES' CLASSES, near REGENT-PARK, where Young Ladies have the advantage of being taught by the most eminent Masters, with the assistance and supervision of a Lady of considerable experience.—Young Ladies from the country desiring Lessons, either in these classes or privately, are requested to send for a long 4-shilling Prospectus, with references, forwarded by post from 35, Tottenham-place, W.













6, Landowne-place, Plymouth.

**HENRY WILLS** has received instructions from the Executors of the late **GEORGE LEACH, Esq.**, to **SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, on the above-named Premises, on **TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY**, April 29 and 30, the Valuable **OIL PAINTINGS**, by Sir C. Eastlake, A. B. Johns, and others; the extensive and well-arranged **LIBRARY**, comprising the Edinburgh Review from its commencement—Selby's magnificent work, the Figures of British Birds, with Illustrations of British Ornithology, by the same Author—the best editions in appropriate bindings and good condition of the Works of Addison, Bellingbrooke, Robertson, Hume, Smollett, Rollin, Fielding, Cowper, Milton, Scott, Byron, Burns, Macaulay, and all the principal English Authors—Lodge's Portraits—Encyclopædia Britannica—Daniels's Rural Sports—various Works on Husbandry, Farriery, Agriculture and Sporting—Liebig's Works—Journals of the Royal and Highland Agricultural Societies—Yarrell's British Fishes—Bewick's British Birds—with other Works on Natural History, and a choice selection of General Literature, Dictionaries, Illustrated Books, Maps, &c.; and the **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, Catalogues of the Paintings and Library, at 6d. each, will be ready on the 29th inst., to be had of Mr. Keys, Bookseller, or of the Auctioneer at Plymouth. The Paintings will be on view on and after the 29th inst., between 10 and 4 o'clock, on the production of a Catalogue; the Books and Furniture on view the 29th inst. Order of Sale, Paintings and Library first day; Household Furniture second day; Sale to commence at 11 o'clock each day.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAIL

PARCEL SERVICE to all Parts of the World.—Regularity, Speed, Economy, Safety, Punctuality.

**EUROPE.**  
France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Sardinia, Northern Italy, DAILY.  
Spain, Portugal, Southern Italy, Adriatic, Sicily, Greece, Syria, Turkey, **THREE TIMES MONTHLY.**  
Gibraltar, Malta, Mediterranean, WEEKLY.

**ASIA.**  
Persia, India, Ceylon, Straits, Burmah, China, Japan, Manila, JAPAN, **ONCE MONTHLY.**

**AFRICA.**  
Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Aden, WEEKLY.  
West Coast, Madras, St. Helena, Ascension, Cape, Algon Bay, Natal, Mauritius, Madagascar, MONTHLY.

**AMERICA.**  
United States, New Brunswick, Canada, WEEKLY.  
Havana, Tampico, Mexico, Cartagena, Honduras, Bahamas, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, River Plate, MONTHLY.  
West Indies, N. and S. Pacific, California, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, **ONCE MONTHLY.**

**AUSTRALASIA.**  
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound, Swan River, Tasmania, MONTHLY.  
Shipping in all its branches by fleetest Clippers, and Screw Steamers. Passages Engaged, Baggage Shipped, Insurances Effected. For latest Days of Registry and Tariffs apply at 29, Regent-street, S. W. V. Chaplin's, Regent-street, W. 159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

**WHEATLEY & CO., late WAGHORN,**  
Established 30 Years.

**THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.**—Now publishing, Mr. Mayall's Photograph of his late ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE CONSORT, handsomely mounted on India paper, 22 inches by 15.—Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, has published an admirable photograph of the Prince, whose loss is so generally and sincerely deplored. It is one of the best specimens we have ever seen of the photographic art. The attitude is easy and natural, and the likeness most striking. It is by far the best of the many that have been published.—Times, Jan. 25, 1862. Carte-de-Visite size also published, price 1s. 6d.—MR. MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 254 and 256, Regent-street, W.

**WITH THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF THIS DAY** will be presented a Chromo-lithographic plan of one of Mr. Neesfield's Polychrome Friezes, in the Garden of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, with full instructions for executing such works in the embellishment of geometrical and other gardens. Sent free for 6 stamps.—Office, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**LONDON SOCIETY (Monthly), 1s.**  
Richly Illustrated.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXXIV.**  
Is just published.

- Contents.
- I. JESSE'S MEMOIRS OF RICHARD III.
  - II. CENTRALISATION.
  - III. GUERRARD'S CARLOVINGIAN ROMANCES.
  - IV. RECENT RESEARCHES ON BUDDHISM.
  - V. MODERN DOMESTIC SERVICE.
  - VI. MOMSEN'S ROMAN HISTORY.
  - VII. COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.
  - VIII. ALISON'S LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR C. STEWART.
  - IX. PUBLIC MONUMENTS.
  - X. DAVID GRAY.
  - XI. CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.
- London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXXII.**  
Is published THIS DAY.

- Contents.
- I. DORSET.
  - II. HYMNOLGY.
  - III. TURKEY—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.
  - IV. TRAINING OF THE CLERGY.
  - V. THORNBURY'S LIFE OF TURNER, R.A.
  - VI. THE EASTERN ARCHPELAGO.
  - VII. LAST DAYS OF PITT.
  - VIII. IRON SHIPS AND IRON FORTS.
- John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for MAY,**  
1862. No. DLIX. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

A Visit to Rugby.  
Sensation Novels.  
Castagniana.—Part IV.  
No. 6.—On the Management of Money. (Addressed chiefly to the Young.)  
The Renewal of Life.  
Chronicles of Carlingford: Salem Chapel. Part IV.  
The First Guild Day.  
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.  
President Andrew Jackson.  
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

### BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The MAY NUMBER contains  
**THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON;**  
Or, City Life in the last Century.

- By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.  
Book II.—THE CITY MALL. Chaps. I. to VI.  
II. LORN LORIOT. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. (Concluded.)  
III. A DAY WITH THE ALLIGATORS. Part I.  
IV. MR. KENT'S DREAMLAND.  
V. A SUMMER IN AMERICA. Chap. I.  
VI. THE DIET AND Dainties of AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES. By ALEXANDER ANDREWS.  
VII. THE CONVICT SYSTEM IN THE COLONIES. By CAPT. DU CANE.  
VIII. THE IRISH WIDOW: A STORY FOUNDED ON FACTS.  
London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

### COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

- Contents for MAY. No. CCCXCXVII.
- I. OBELISKS.
  - II. THE SHADOW OF ASHYDYAT. By THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNN.' Part VIII.
  - III. THE ROYAL MONUMENT. By CYRUS REDDING.
  - IV. MITHRIDATES, KING OF PONTUS. By SIR NATHANIEL.
  - V. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE: A TALE OF THE DAY. Part XVII.
  - VI. CLAUDINE. By NICHOLAS MICHELL. Part II.
  - VII. THE IRISH IN AMERICA.
  - VIII. MARC ISAMBARD BRUNEL.
  - IX. THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.
  - X. A POLISH NOVEL.
  - XI. HOW WE ARE GOVERNED.
  - XII. RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.
  - XIII. A DAY IN CAIRO.
- Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.  
\* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Price One Shilling.  
**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.**  
Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. XXXI. for MAY, 1862, will be published on TUESDAY, April 29.

- I. VINCENTO; or, Sunken Rocks. By JOHN RUFFINI, Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni,' 'Doctor Antonio,' &c. Chap. I. Introduces the Principal Characters.—II. A Vocation.—III. The Castle and the Palace.
- II. WASHINGTON DURING THE WAR. By our Special Correspondent in America.
- III. BRITISH COLUMBIA. By WILLIAM J. STEWART.
- IV. THE PARRICIDE. Abridged from Victor Hugo.
- V. THE MORALS AND LITERATURE OF THE RESTORATION. By ANDREW BISSET.
- VI. RAVENSHOE. By HENRY KINGSLEY. Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.' Chap. LVII. What Charles did with his last Eighteen Shillings.—LVIII. The North Side of Grosvenor-square.—LIX. A Chapter without any Heading at all.
- VII. HOMES OF THE LONDON WORKMEN. By PERCY GREY.
- VIII. WHEN GREEN LEAVES COME AGAIN: Song. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'
- IX. EDWARD IRVING.
- X. ENGLISH POETS IN ITALY: MRS. BROWNING'S 'LAST POEM.' By A. WILSON.
- XI. THE CHANCE BLESSING. By the Hon. Mrs. MORTON.
- XII. PASSING EVENTS: THE PEACE MINISTERS OF EUROPE.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., and V. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

Macmillan & Co. Cambridge, and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

**LONDON SOCIETY for MAY (No. IV.)** is Now Ready, price One Shilling.

The Engravings in the May Number are—

1. LIFE'S GOLDEN PRIME.
  2. ENGLAND'S WELCOME. May-Day, Anno Domini 1862.
  3. FLEET-STREET A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
  4. A CONVERSAZIONE AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.
  5. MR. MOPES THE HERMIT RECEIVING "LONDON SOCIETY."
  6. AN ARTIST'S STUDY IN COVENT-GARDEN.
  7. ON THE BALCONY AT "THE TRAFALGAR."
- Tales and Sketches illustrative of English Life and Character.
1. MY FIRST PICTURE: a Tale.
  2. FLOWER MARKETS, FLOWER SHOWS, NEW FLOWERS.
  3. SOCIAL CONTROVERSIES.
  4. THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST.
  5. LONDON MEMORIES: Old Fleet-street.
  6. ROUND ABOUT LONDON: City Men's Homes.
  7. MAY IN LONDON.
  8. THE HOUSE IN PICCADILLY: a Tale. Part III.
  9. MR. MOPES THE HERMIT.
  10. THE MYSTERY IN DAFFODIL-TERRACE.
- Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

### FRASER'S MAGAZINE, for MAY, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS—  
Thalatta! Thalatta!—A Study at Sea. By the Author of 'Catarina in Venice.' Part V.  
The Colonies.  
The Eternal City.—(In a temporary phase.) By Frances Power Cobbe.  
The 'Vita Nuova' of Dante.  
Editors and Newspaper and Periodical Writers of the Last Generation. By an Old Apprentice of the Law. Second Article.  
Indigo-Planting in Bengal, and the Breach-of-Contract Bill.  
Barren Honour.—A Tale. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.'  
Sword and Gown. &c. Chapters XXII.—XXIV.  
Practical Remarks on the Law of the Diffusion of Gases in Relation to Social Life.  
Science of History.  
Notes from Numidia—Across the Atlas.  
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand, W.C.

**THE LAW MAGAZINE AND LAW REVIEW**  
for MAY, being No. 22 of the United New Series, will be published, price 5s. and contains—Art. 1. Holy Orders, as disqualifying for Parliament and the Bar.—2. International General Average.—3. Ancient English Peasantry.—4. Machinery of Legislation.—5. Civilization considered as a Science.—6. Equitable Interests in Ships.—7. The Law of Judgments.—8. Charitable Trusts.—9. On Insanity and Prodigality.—10. Decrees Nisi in Divorce.—11. William Digby Seymour, Q.C. M.P.—Notices of New Books.—Events of the Quarter, &c.  
London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

**THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL,**  
MAY, 1862. Price 1s.  
SCIENCE FOR WOMEN.  
ELIZABETH, PRINCESS PALATINE.  
LIVES FOR LEAVES.  
WORK—UN BEAU JOUR: POEMS.  
THE FACTORY HOMES ASSOCIATION.  
A PHYSICIAN'S MEMORANDA. By a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.  
OUR EMIGRANT. By ELLEN BARLEE.  
THE REVISED CODE.  
FEMALE PHYSICIANS.  
OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.  
NOTICES OF BOOKS.  
OPEN COUNCIL.  
PASSING EVENTS.

London: Published by the English Woman's Journal Company, Limited, at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.; and for the Company by W. Kent & Co. (late Piper, Stephenson & Spence), Paternoster-row.

**NEW COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL MAGAZINE.**  
To be ready on April 29, 1862, price 1s., the Second Number of  
**THE EXCHANGE: a Home and Colonial**  
Monthly Review of Commerce, Manufactures and General Politics.

Contents of No. II.

1. SHIPS IN ARMOUR (with Illustrations).
2. Our Colonial Empire.
3. Co-operative Societies and the Christian Socialists.
4. American Finances.
5. Exhibitions of Industry—National and International.
6. Mexican Intervention.
7. The Budget.
8. English Settlers in Bengal.
9. French Finance.
10. Imports.

English and Foreign Literature.  
Money, Banking and Shares.  
English and Scotch Metals and Metal Manufactures.  
Various Textiles and Textile Manufactures.  
Cora, Provision, and Foreign and Colonial Produce, &c.

Among the Contributors are Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., Sir John Bowring, Mr. Thomas Ellison (Author of 'Slavery and Secession,' &c.), Mr. G. Dodd, Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Leone Levi, J. M. Ludlow, Mr. Thomas Hare, Mr. Olmsted (Author of the well-known work on the Slave States), Professor Rogers, Mr. W. L. Sargent, Mr. Walter Thornbury, Mr. T. E. Leslie, Mr. E. J. Reed, Wm. Newmark, F.R.S., Mr. May Thomas, Mr. Peter Simmonds, and others.

London: Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47, Ludgate-hill; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

**DEUTSCHES MAGAZIN (The GERMAN MAGAZINE.)** Illustrierte Monatschrift. Herausgegeben von JULIUS RODENBERG.  
Berlin: Oswald Seehegen. London: Henry Bender, 8, Little Newport-street, Newport Market, W.C.  
Yearly Subscription, 5s.; a separate Number, 8d.

**DIE GARTENLAUBE.** Illustrierte Wochen-schrift. Herausgegeben von E. KEIL, Leipzig.  
London: H. Bender, 8, Little Newport-street, Newport Market, W.C.  
Yearly Subscription, 10s.; a separate Number, 8d.  
The Gartenlaube is the greatest favourite among the periodicals in Germany; its weekly circulation is above 135,000 copies. It contains original matter in prose and verse by the first writers of the day, and is illustrated in a superior style.

**DEUTSCHE DICHTERHALLE des NEUN-ZEHNTEN JAHRHUNDERTS.** Herausgegeben von Dr. FALDAMUS. 3 Bände in 12. In sehr eleganter Ausstattung, solid und geschmackvoll gebunden, mit Goldschnitt. Price 2s.  
In dieser Sammlung sind über 100 Dichter aufgenommen, und sie repräsentieren gleichsam eine Bibliothek der klassischen deutschen lyrischen Dichter von Goethe (1749) bis 1850. Jedoch sind die vorzüglichsten aus neuer und neuester Zeit hauptsächlich darin vertreten.  
London Agent, H. Bender, 8, Little Newport-street, Newport Market, Importer of Foreign Books and Newspapers.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A POPULAR GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,** with Plans of the Building, will be published early in May, by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. It will be sold for One Shilling, and will be so compiled as to enable Visitors to see without loss of time all objects of interest, and will give all necessary and interesting information, avoiding useless details and statistics. A few Advertisements will be inserted. For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 156, Strand, London.

On the 1st of May will be published,  
**NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXXII.**

Contents.

- I. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—RESPONDENT.
- II. GEOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND IN HISTORIC TIMES.
- III. RECENT HOMERIC CRITICS AND TRANSLATORS.
- IV. THE COMMEMORATION OF 1603.
- V. THE EARLY POETRY OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.
- VI. PRESENT MOVEMENTS AMONG THE FRENCH CLERGY.
- VII. LUNACY LEGISLATION.
- VIII. SIR G. C. LEWIS ON THE ASTRONOMY OF THE ANCIENTS.
- IX. POEMS BY E. BARRETT BROWNING.
- X. OUR COLONIES.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

NEW VOLUME BY DEAN RAMSAY.

This day is published, post 8vo. price 9s.

**THE CHRISTIAN LIFE,**  
IN ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND PERFECTION.  
By the Very Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.E.  
Dean of the Diocese of Edinburgh.  
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published,

I. A New Edition, being the Fifth,

**INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY.**

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

II.

A New Edition, being the Third,

**ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL.**

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

By the same Author,

**HANDBOOK OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS AND GEOLOGY.** 6s.

**THE PAST AND PRESENT LIFE OF THE GLOBE:** being a Sketch in Outline of the World's Life System. 6s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

On May 1 will be published, 12mo. 10s. 6d. (a few copies are also printed on this paper, 12s. in limp leather), a Fifth Edition, with many Additions and Corrections, of a

**MANUAL OF BRITISH BOTANY:** containing the Flowering Plants and Ferns, arranged according to the Natural Orders. By C. C. BABBINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. John Van Nostrand, 1, Paternoster-row.

Price 1s.

**AN ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK TO THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.** By ROBERT DODWELL, District Engineer to the Magnetic Telegraph Company.

London: T. T. Leman, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

**CHIEF POINTS IN THE LAWS OF WAR AND NEUTRALITY, SEARCH AND BLOCKADE,** with Changes of 1860, and those now proposed. By JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.

WORKS BY MISS MARY C. HUME.

Each or all of the following Works sent post or carriage free, by the Publisher, at the respective prices:—

**TWELVE OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE,** illustrated according to the Spiritual Sense. Cloth, 5s.

**THE WEDDING GUESTS; or, the Happiness of Life:** a Novel. Cloth, 5s.

**THE BRIDESMAID, COUNT STEPHEN,** and other Poems. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

**NORMITON: a Dramatic Poem, in Two Parts,** with other Miscellaneous Pieces. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

London: F. Pittman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**THE RUDIMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING,** for the Use of Beginners. By HENRY LAW, C.E., and G. R. BURNELL, C.E. With numerous Illustrations. Forming Vols. XIII., XIV., XV., and XV.\* of WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES.

Sixth Edition, with Illustrations, 12mo. limp cloth, pp. 162, 1s.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.** By CHARLES TOMLINSON. Being Vol. II. of WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES.

Sixth Edition, 12mo. limp cloth, pp. 173, price 1s. with Illustrations.

**RUDIMENTARY MECHANICS, for the Use of Beginners.** By CHARLES TOMLINSON. Forming Vol. VI. of WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES.

In 1 vol. limp cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**A MANUAL OF THE MOLLUSCA; or, a Rudimentary Treatise on Recent and Fossil Shells.** By S. P. WOODWARD, Associate of the Linnean Society, &c. Illustrated by A. N. WATERHOUSE and J. W. LOWRY. Forming Vols. LXIII. to LXXX\* of WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES. J. S. Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane; and 294, City-road.

Just published,

**THE CHESHIRE PILGRIMS; or, Sketches of Crusading Life in the Thirteenth Century.** By FRANCES M. WILBRAHAM, Author of 'For and Against.' Price, cloth boards, 6s.

London: John Morgan, 10, Paternoster-row. Chester: Hugh Roberts, Eastgate-row.

**LAND SURVEYING.** 200 Diagrams and Plans. By JOHN QUESTED.

A New and Improved Edition, the Sixth. By the Short and Easy Rules comprised in this volume of 130 pages, aided by the numerous Illustrations, a practical knowledge of the Art of Land Surveying may be readily obtained.

Price 3s. 6d.; or by post, free, for 48 stamps, from Relfe, Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

**POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.** By SAMUEL WESLEY, A.M., Jun. A New Edition. Including many Pieces never before published. Edited, and illustrated with copious Notes, by the late JAMES NICHOLS. With a Life of the Author, by WILLIAM NICHOLS.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

BY DR. LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S.

**THE MICROSCOPE IN MEDICINE.** Second Edition, pp. 400, with 270 Figures, 14s.

London: John Churchill.

**"TEARS ROYAL, and a Nation's Grief."**

A Christian Monody: as presented to the Princess Alice, for the Royal Family.

"Highly appreciated."—"Book and poetry beautiful." Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly. Layton, 150, Fleet-street: price 1s. Also from the Author, Rev. H. Bolton, post-free for ten stamps, or two copies for eighteen.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s.

**M. T. CICERO'S LÆLIUS et CATO MAJOR,** sive De Amicitia et De Senectute Dialogi, accurate recensiti. With Notes explanatory of the Text, by CYRUS R. EDMONDS.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Chapside.

In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, price 9s.

**CHRISTIAN (THE) IN COMPLETE ARMOUR;** or, a Treatise on the Saints' War with the Devil.

By WILLIAM GUNNALL, A.M. A New Edition, carefully revised and corrected, by the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Chapside.

New Editions, with many Illustrations,

**WITHERING'S BRITISH PLANTS and FERNS:** a Complete Handbook of the British Flora. Revised by W. MACGILLIVRAY, LL.D. Fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Dr. LINDLEY'S BOTANY.** 3s. (U.K. Soc.)

Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

**THE HUMAN TRAGEDY:** a Poem.

By ALFRED AUSTIN, Author of 'The Season.'

"We cannot say that Mr. Austin's morality has decidedly improved since the days of 'The Season.'... At the same time, there is much to praise in Mr. Austin's new poem. Slight as is the story which he has to tell, it is undeniably well told. Here and there he produces couplets worthy of Byron himself."—*Press*.

"Vigour of style, facility of rhythm, and great command of language. A vein of satire runs through the whole, such as was so strikingly displayed in the poem of 'The Season.' The story of Hubert and Mary's love, however, is told in a most pathetic manner, and with fine poetic feeling."—*Observer*.

"A very clever poem, in the style of 'Beppo,' though differing from it in the turn of thought and feeling. Mr. Austin exhibits a wonderful mastery of language. The reader of this poem will find rhymes as startling and unexpected as any in 'Beppo,' or 'Hudibras,' or 'Don Juan.'"*Daily News*.

"Mr. Alfred Austin has the heart of a true poet, the hand of no common artist, and the brain of a shrewd thinker."

London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

This day is published,

**THE BOOK-HUNTER, &c.**

By JOHN HILL BURTON.

Part I. HIS NATURE.—Introductory—A Vision of Mighty Book-Hunters—Reminiscences—Classification—The Fowler and the Auction-Hunter.

Part II. HIS FUNCTIONS.—The Hobby—The Deputatory Reader or Bohemian of Literature—The Doctor and the Scholar—The Gleaner and his Harvest—Pretenders—His Achievements in the Creation of Libraries—The Preservation of Literature—Librarians.

Part III. HIS CLUB.—Clubs in General—The Structure of the Book-Club—The Roxburghe Club—Some Book-Club Men.

Part IV. BOOK-CLUB LITERATURE.—Generalities—John Spalding—Robert Woodrow—The Early Northern Saints—Sermons in Stones.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

**DE PORQUET'S STANDARD FRENCH WORKS:**

**DE PORQUET'S LE TRÉSOR DE L'ÉCOLE**

FRANÇAIS, for turning English into French at Sight. 3s. 6d.

**FRENCH INTERLOCUTOR.** (Complément du Trésor.) 3s. 6d.

**PARISIAN GRAMMAR.** 3s. 6d.

**CONVERSATIONAL EXERCISES,** adapted to the Parisian Grammar. 3s. 6d.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** 4s. 6d. bound.

**SECRÉTAIRE PARISIEN.** 3s. 6d.

**HISTOIRE D'ANGLETERRE.** 3s. 6d.

**HISTORY OF ENGLAND** to Translate into French. 3s. 6d.

**TRADUCTEUR HISTORIQUE** (Second French Reading-Book). 3s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and may be had of the Author at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

**LASEGUE'S FRENCH PROSE,** after Ollendorf's System; recommended by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., 6th Edit. Price 3s. 6d.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

In a few days, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

**POWER, and HOW TO USE IT:** Chapters on Christian Politics. By JAMES TANNER, Jun. M.A., Curate of Wakefield. Chap. I. Introductory—II. Christ's Kingdom—III. Church and State—IV. Self-Defence—V. Assassination and Interference—VI. Neutrality—VII. Plymouth Brethrenism. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday, 54, Fleet-street.

This day, Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 22s.

**A SYSTEM OF LOGIC, RATIOCINATIVE and INDUCTIVE.** By JOHN STUART MILL.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

**NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.'**

This day, post 8vo. 5s.

**ORGANIZATION IN DAILY LIFE.** An ESSAY.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, price 1s.

**MACBETH, Tragédie de Shakespeare, traduite en vers Français, par le Chevalier DE CHATELAIN.**

London: W. Allen & Co. 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Preparing for publication,

**REMINISCENCES OF LORD MACAULAY.**

By RICHARD PERRY, M.A., formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of 'Contributions to an Amateur Magazine.'

"Stetinus tunc aspera contritus, Contulimus manus: experto credite, quantus In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torquent hastam."—*Vinget*. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

Just published, 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

**CATALOGUE OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF GOLD** in the MUSEUM of the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

By W. R. WILDE, V.P. R.I.A.

Illustrated with Ninety Wood Engravings.

Dublin: Academy House, 19, Dawson-street; Hodges, Smith & Co. Grafton-street. London: Williams & Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Price 3s. 6d. fcap. 8vo. cloth,

**THE A B C OF THOUGHT: CONSCIOUSNESS**

the STANDARD OF TRUTH; or, Peerings into the Logic of the Future. By the Rev. W. G. DAVIES.

"This little volume will be of material service as a pioneer to a more advanced course of study."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The author skillfully expounds and defends his views, and his book well merits a thoughtful perusal."—*Journal of Sacred Literature*.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 29, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

**SOYER'S MODERN HOUSEWIFE.**

Comprising Receipts for the Economic and Judicious Preparation of Every Meal of the day, and for the Nursery and Sick Room. By the late ALEXIS SOYER. With Illustrations on Wood, &c.

"Should be in the hands of every keeper of a kitchen and larder in the kingdom."—*Lancet*.

Also, by the same Author,

**SOYER'S GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR:** or, System of Cookery for the Kitchens of the Wealthy. With Plates. Ninth Edition. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, price 1s.

**EPHRAIM MOSELY on the TEETH,** and the best Means of Supplying their Deficiencies: Treats on the Natural History of the Mouth and Teeth, and on Artificial Teeth.

It also explains his Patent of 1852, and the great value of India-rubber fixatures for Guns and Pistols, sustained by Atmospheric Pressure. The recent improvement he has made is also clearly explained, of the application of the newly-discovered Auriferous-Vulcanite base.

Chap. I. The Virtues and Vices of Teeth.

"2. Mechanism of the Mouth.

"3. Physiology of the Teeth; their Structure and Development.

"4. Views of the Ancients in relation to Teeth.

"5. Patented Invention of Caoutchouc Fixatures for Artificial Teeth, sustained by Atmospheric Pressure.

Published by Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly; and by the Author, 9, Grosvenor-court, Grosvenor-square, W.

**A FEW NOTES FROM PAST LIFE:**

1815–1839. Edited, from Correspondence, by the Rev. FRANCIS TRENCH, M.A., Rector of Irlip, Oxford.

Opinions of the Press.

"The volume is remarkable for the variety of subjects at which it glances, and for the genial wisdom with which each is handled."

"These notes cannot fail to interest a far larger circle than the Editor's old associates at Harrow and Oriel."

*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"These letters are written in an artless and perspicuous style, and are all the better that they were not intended for publication."

"We are very glad that he (Mr. Trench) determined to run the risk of winning the public ear—a precarious matter at the best of times, as every one knows who has tried it."—*John Bull*.

"There is about them a certain freshness and genuineness of feeling which pleases us in spite of ourselves.... They have the indescribable charm of being natural."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Trench has, we think, judged wisely in giving to the public what he tells us was first printed only for a few friends to read. There is no revelation of anything which delicacy would wish to veil, and he has been able, by publishing these letters, to give public schoolmen and Oxford men a picture of the past which they will glance at with pleasure."—*Saturday Review*.

Oxford: printed by James Wright, Printer to the University; and published by John Henry and James Parker, Oxford, and 377, Strand, London.



**ERNST PAUER'S** Newest Composition, 'Euryanthe.' Transcription for Piano, price 4s.; post free for 24 stamps.

**STEPHEN HELLER**—Op. 98, Improvisata on Romance by Schumann. Price 6s.; post free for 36 stamps.

**FARMER'S PREMIERE Valse Brillante.** Price 3s. 6d.; post free for 18 stamps.

The above celebrated Works are just published by Farmer & Fawcett, 7, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W.

This day (never before printed), price 1s. complete, **HUNTED TO DEATH; or, Life in Two Hemispheres.** A Tale of Love and Adventure.

London: Ward & Lock, 138, Fleet-street.

This day (never before published), price 2s. **THE LAST OF THE INCAS.** By **GUSTAVE AIMARD**, Author of 'Prairie Flower,' &c.

"A" This entirely original work is complete in itself, and relates to adventures unparalleled in daring, novelty, peril and enterprize. It is equal in intensity to 'The Last of the Mohicans,' but superior to it in interest and variety of incident.

London: Ward & Lock, 138, Fleet-street.

## WORKS ON BOTANY

BY **J. H. BALFOUR, A.M. M.D.**  
F.R.S.S. L. & E.,  
Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden.

I.  
In crown 8vo. pp. 700, with 230 Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.

**MANUAL OF BOTANY;**  
Being an INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the STRUCTURE, PHYSIOLOGY, and CLASSIFICATION of PLANTS.

II.  
In 1 large vol. 8vo. with 1,800 Illustrations, price 31s. 6d.

**CLASS-BOOK OF BOTANY;**  
Being an INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The same may also be had in Two Parts—  
Part 1. **STRUCTURAL and MORPHOLOGICAL BOTANY.** 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Part 2. Comprising the **ELEMENTS of VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, CLASSIFICATION, BOTANICAL GEOGRAPHY, and FOSSIL BOTANY.** With a Glossary of Terms. 8vo. 12s.

"In Dr. Balfour's 'Class-Book of Botany,' the author seems to have exhausted every attainable source of information. Few, if any, works on this subject contain such a mass of carefully-collected and condensed matter, and certainly none are more copiously or better illustrated."—*Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

"One of the most complete and elegant Class-Books on Botany which has been published."—*Lancet.*

III.  
In crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 2s. 6d.

**THE BOTANIST'S COMPANION;**  
Or, DIRECTIONS for the USE of the MICROSCOPE, and for the Collection and Preservation of PLANTS;

With a GLOSSARY of BOTANICAL TERMS.

Edinburgh: **ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.**  
London: **LONGMAN & CO.**; and all Booksellers.

**BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLASES.**

**BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS**  
OF  
PHYSICAL, MODERN, ANCIENT, AND  
SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY.

A Series of 40 Maps.  
By **W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.** and **JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.**

With a Complete INDEX of NAMES.  
4to. or 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

**BLACK'S**  
**ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS.**  
NEW EDITION.

A Series of 27 Maps of the Principal Countries in the World.

In oblong 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh: **A. & C. BLACK.**  
London: **LONGMAN & CO.**; and all Booksellers.

## NEW WORKS.

### PEAKS, PASSES, and GLACIERS.

A Second Series of Excursions and Explorations by MEMBERS of the ALPINE CLUB. Edited by **E. S. KENNEDY, M.A. F.R.G.S.**, President of the Club. With 4 Double and 10 Single Maps, and 61 Illustrations. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. price 42s. (On Wednesday next.)

### II. MOUNTAINEERING in 1861: a

Vacation Tour. By **JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S.**, &c., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. With Views of the Weisshorn and the Matterhorn. Square crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

### III. A SUMMER TOUR in the GRISONS,

and the ITALIAN VALLEYS of the BERGAMO. By Mrs. **HENRY FRESHFIELD**, Author of *Alpine Byways*. With 3 Maps and 4 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### IV. LETTERS from ITALY and SWITZERLAND.

By **FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY**. Translated from the German by **LADY WALLACE**. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

### V. CANADA and the CRIMEA; or,

Sketches of a Soldier's Life, from the Journals and Correspondence of the late Major **RANKEN, R.E.** Edited by his Brother, **W. RANKEN**. Post 8vo. with Portrait, 7s. 6d.

### VI. GLEIG and BRIALMONT'S LIFE

of **WELLINGTON**. Second Edition, condensed by the Rev. G. R. **GLEIG** into One Volume; with Portrait, Plans and Maps. 8vo. 15s.

### VII. The LIFE of Sir M. I. BRUNEL, C.E.

By **RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S.** With a Portrait and 16 Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

### VIII. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY

of ENGLAND. Vol. VIII., completing the Edition in post 8vo.; with Portrait and Memoir, price 6s.

### IX. THEBES; its TOMBS and their

TENANTS, Ancient and Modern. By **A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A.** &c. With 17 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 18s.

### X. ESSAYS on SCIENTIFIC and Other

SUBJECTS, contributed to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*. By Sir **HENRY HOLLAND, Bart. M.D. F.R.S. D.C.L.**, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen. 8vo. 14s.

### XI. PSYCHOLOGICAL INQUIRIES,

Part II.: a Series of Essays intended to illustrate some Points in the Physical and Moral History of Man. By Sir **E. C. BRODIE, Bart. D.C.L. V.P.R.S.** &c. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

### XII. IMPRESSIONS of ROME, FLORENCE, and TURIN.

By the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Post 8vo. (Next week.)

### XIII. ELLICE: A Tale.

By **L. N. COMYN**. Post 8vo. price 9s. 6d.

### XIV. SUNSETS and SUNSHINE; or, Varied

Aspects of Life. By the Rev. **ERSKINE NEALE, M.A.**, Vicar of Exning. Post 8vo. (Next week.)

### XV. The Ven. ARCHDEACON SANDFORD'S

BAMPTON LECTURES on the MISSION and EXTENSION of the CHURCH at HOME. 8vo. price 12s.

### XVI. ESSAYS and REVIEWS. New and

cheaper Edition, being the Tenth. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

### XVII. CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S LIFE

and EPISTLES of **ST. PAUL**. People's Edition, condensed; with 46 Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

### XVIII. A NEW LATIN-ENGLISH DIC-

TIONARY. By the Rev. **J. T. WHITE, M.A.**, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and the Rev. **J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.**, of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Imperial 8vo. 42s.

### London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,

and ROBERTS,

Just published, in square crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth,  
**POEMS**, chiefly translated from the German.  
By **JOHN SHAPLAND STOCK**.  
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready, in 1 vol. royal 8vo. with 17 Illustrations in Chromolithography and on Wood, including a Coloured Map, price 18s. cloth.

**THERBS**, its Tombs and their Tenants, Ancient and Modern, including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis. By **A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A.**, &c.  
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

**POPULAR and MATHEMATICAL ASTRONOMY**; with the principal formulæ of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By **WILLIAM THOMAS READ**, late of the Royal Naval Schools, Greenwich.  
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 12mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

**COMPANION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR**: being a Guide to Analysis of Sentences, Paraphrasing, Higher Order of Parsing, Punctuation, Composition of Style, and Figurative Language; with numerous Exercises for Pupils. By **J. LOWRES**, Author of 'A System of English Parsing,' &c.  
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

**SCATTERED LEAVES**. By the Author of 'The Vale of Lanherne.'  
"Unquestionably too good to become the sport of blustering and changeable winds."  
"The description of the cathedral service is given with a truth and picturesque fervour which no one can fail to admire."  
*Bristol Times.*  
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

**AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR on NORTHUMBRIA**, descriptive of its General History and Past Condition, its Progress, Natural Features, and Remarkable Buildings. By **WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, M.A.**, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and of the Geological Society. Hon. Member of the Académie des Sciences, Arts et Belles-Lettres de Dijon, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen; Author of the History of the Tyne-mouth, Northumbrian Churches and Castles, Lectures and Essays, &c.  
London: Longman, Green, and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne: Dodsworth and Robinson.

MACCARTHY'S CALDERON.

Lately published, in One Volume, small 4to. printed in double columns, price 15s. cloth,

**LOVE the GREATEST ENCHANTMENT**, From the Spanish of CALDERON. By **DENIS FLORENCE MACCARTHY, Esq. M.R.I.A.**, Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. MacCarthy's translations strike us as among the most successful experiments which have been made to represent in our language the characteristic beauties of the finest productions of other nations. They are sufficiently faithful, as may be readily seen by the Spanish scholar, as the translator has the courage to print the original and his version side by side. The rich, imaginative passages of Calderon are reproduced in language of such grace and flexibility as shows in Mr. MacCarthy no inconsiderable amount of poetical power. But above all, these versions are remarkable for the fidelity with which, as we have before intimated, the peculiarities of rhythm and structure found in the original are imitated and preserved. The measures of

Calderon are retained: the rhymed passages are translated into rhyme; and what is more noticeable still, Mr. MacCarthy has done what no writer in English has ever before essayed, except to a very limited extent, he has copied the *anacrusis* of the original. . . . We take leave of Mr. MacCarthy with hearty acknowledgments for the pleasure we have had in reading his excellent translations, which have given us a sense of Calderon's various and brilliant genius such as we never before had, and no analysis of his dramas, however full and careful, could bestow."

—From an article in the *Boston Courier*, March 18, 1859, written by **GEORGE BRIDGES HILL, Esq.**, Author of 'Six Months in Italy,' &c., and Editor of the *North American Review*.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, fcap. price 3s. 6d.

**POEMS from the GERMAN**. By **RICHARD GARNETT**, Author of 'Jo in Egypt, and other Poems.'

"His selections, though not numerous, are made with so much taste and discrimination that they admit the reader to a perception of the choicest merits and the distinctive qualities of each of the poets represented. The result is most pleasing and satisfactory."

—*Morning Post.*  
Characterized by spirit and ability. —*National Review.*  
"With few exceptions, these pieces are translated for the first time. The selections are tastefully made, and the translations are generally good." —*Westminster Review.*

London: Bell & Daldy, 136, Fleet-street.

REPRODUCTION OF A FAMOUS LITERARY CURIOSITY.

**SPECULUM HUMANÆ SALVATIONIS**; le plus Ancien Monument de la Xylographie et de la Typographie réunies: reproduit en fac-simile, avec Introduction Historique et Bibliographique.

Par **J. PH. BERJEAU**.  
Small folio, 63 Plates, 4s. 4s. Only 155 copies printed.

The original Block-book is supposed to have been printed about 1435, and is of the utmost rarity, the British Museum possessing only one copy. The fac-simile, which is printed on paper precisely similar to that of the ancient book, occupies 63 leaves, and the letter-press is reproduced in common type, so that, for the first time, it may without difficulty be perused, and the nature of the work understood.

"The 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis' . . . singularly interesting, from the fact of its exhibiting several pages of block printing and several of printing from moveable types in the same volume." It is from this Work, and the Museum copy of it, that the elegant and accurate fac-simile now before us has been made by M. Berjeau. —*Athenæum.*

See also the *Literary Gazette*, *Saturday Review*, *London Review*, and *Journal of Sacred Literature*, for laudatory notices.

London: C. J. Stewart, 11, King William-street, Strand.

## MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### KANGAROO LAND.

Post 8vo. with 2 Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

By the Rev. ARTHUR POLEHAMPTON.

[Immediately.]

Now ready at all the Libraries,  
THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNNE,'  
In 3 vols.

### THE CHANNINGS.

Vol. I. now ready, 7s. 6d. (to be completed in 3 vols.)

### The LIFE and LETTERS of WASHINGTON IRVING,

(GEOFFREY CRAYON.)

Author of 'The Sketch-Book,' 'Bracebridge Hall,' 'Tales of a Traveller,' &c.

Edited by his Nephew, PIERRE IRVING.

Mr. Bentley has purchased the English interest in this work, which will be published in England in advance.

Dr. CUMMING'S NEW WORK, in small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

### The MILLENNIAL REST; or, The World as It Will Be.

"A contribution to the happiness of the human race."—*Press*.  
"Permeated by a fine genial and Christian spirit, and marked by earnestness, ability and eloquence."—*Morning Advertiser*.  
"Replete with cheering and practical thoughts."—*Sat. Weekly Messenger*.  
"All the charm of a novel without its illusions."—*St. James's Chronicle*.

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### SIRENIA; or, Recollections of a Past Existence.

"This is a very remarkable book, both for the vigour of its conception and the great dramatic power with which it is worked out. Considered as a Romance, the boldness of its machinery almost transcends that of Sir E. Lytton's 'Strange Story.'"—*Saturday Review*.  
"A curious and highly-imaginative work, illustrative of the past lives of young and beautiful women, exhibiting great power."—*Examiner*.

### FOURTH EDITION, in 3 vols., now ready, EAST LYNNE.

By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits, 12s.

### ANECDOTE LIVES of WITS and HUMORISTS.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

Including:—Swift—Steele—Sheridan—Ponson—Foots—Goldsmith—The Two Colmans—Rev. Sydney Smith—Theodore Hook.

"The cream of a dozen interesting biographies."—*Saturday Review*.  
"Executed in Mr. Timbs's best manner."—*Daily News*.

Now ready at all Booksellers', price 10s. 6d.

### The FOURTH EDITION, Revised, with a New Preface, Mr. SPENCE'S AMERICAN UNION.

Now ready at all Booksellers', Vols. I. and II. crown 8vo. 18s. neatly bound; or full-bound in calf, 27s.

### Dr. MOMMSEN'S HISTORY of ROME, from the Earliest Time to the Period of its Decline.

Translated, with the Author's sanction, and Additions, by  
The Rev. WILLIAM F. DICKSON.  
With a Military Map of Italy, and an Introduction by  
Dr. SCHMITZ.

"This is the best history of the Roman Republic. Taking the work on the whole, the Author's complete mastery of his subject, the variety of his gifts and acquisitions, his graphic power in the delineation of national and individual character, and the vivid interest which he inspires in every portion of his book, he is without an equal in his own sphere. The Work may be read in the translation executed with the sanction of the Author not only with instruction, but with great pleasure."—*Edinburgh Review*, April, 1863.

THE TWO CONCLUDING VOLUMES OF

### The LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of LORD AUCKLAND.

Edited by The LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,  
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

### The LIFE of EDWARD IRVING,

Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by HIS JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 30s. bound.

### The CHURCH and the CHURCHES;

or, The PAPACY and the TEMPORAL POWER. By Dr. DOLLINGER. Translated, with the Author's permission, by WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CADE. 8vo. 15s. bound.

"This volume is the most important contribution to the Roman question, and will long remain the greatest authority upon it. To theologians, the masterly review of all the existing churches and sects as they bear upon the spiritual power must be of immeasurable value. The history of the temporal power is full of interest."—*Athenæum*.

### The PRIVATE DIARY of RICH- ARD, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G.

3 vols. with Portrait, 31s. 6d.  
"A very amusing chronicle. That it will be read with curiosity we cannot doubt."—*Athenæum*.

"This Diary has intrinsic interest, apart from the taste and intelligence of the writer. It abounds in anecdote."—*Examiner*.

### DOWN SOUTH; or, an Englishman's

EXPERIENCE at the SEAT of WAR in AMERICA. By S. PHILLIPS DAY, Esq., Special Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"Down South" will be read with avidity. Mr. Day's sketches of the leading men of the South are interesting. We have a graphic description of Bishop and General Polk, and equally interesting portraits of Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Stephens, Hunter, Howell, Cobb, and other celebrated 'rebels.'—*Press*.

### RECREATIONS of a SPORTSMAN.

By LORD WILLIAM LENNOX. 3 vols. with Illustrations.  
"A highly-amusing and very instructive work. It must take its place in the library of every English gentleman."—*Sporting Revue*.

### RED, WHITE and BLUE; Sketches of Military Life. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTER- RIORS.' 3 vols. with Illustrations, 31s. 6d.

### The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 4s. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury's work must not only be considered as the very best he has ever written, but as a valuable addition to our artistic biography."—*Spectator*.

### FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH. 3 vols. 21s.  
"A very good book. It will obtain not only a popular success, but also a permanent place in the library."—*Examiner*.

### MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE.

MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. 3 vols. Portrait, 21s.  
"A biography of the beautiful and unhappy Queen more satisfactory than any we have yet met with."—*Daily News*.

### TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By

MISS BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 v. 21s.  
"A good specimen of what travels should be—intelligent, unaffected, and giving exact impressions."—*Athenæum*.

### STUDIES FROM LIFE. By the

Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by HOLMAN HUNT. Price 5s. bound, forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

### THE NEW NOVELS.

### OWEN; a Waif. By the Author of

'HIGH CHURCH' and 'NO CHURCH.' 3 v. [This day.]

### SATURDAY STERNE. By J. E.

READER. 3 vols.  
"We cannot doubt that a book so original and so well written will find a multitude of readers. There is extraordinary force in the portraiture of the several personages."—*Daily News*.

### CAN WRONG BE RIGHT? By

Mrs. S. C. HALL. 3 vols.  
"This excellent and interesting story is quite the best that Mrs. S. C. Hall has written."—*Athenæum*.

### The WHITE ROSE of CHAYLEIGH.

"This story is completely successful. Mrs. Hall lays bare the workings of the heart with masterly touches."—*Post*.

### PASSAGES in the LIFE of a FAST

YOUNG LADY. By Mrs. GREY. 3 vols.

### The LAST of the MORTIMERs. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.  
COLBURN MAYNE, Esq. 3 vols.

### The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By

SCRUTATOR. 3 vols.

### MRS. BLAKE. By Mrs. Newton

CROSLAND. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

## MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON'S COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

### LE PAGE'S

### COMPLETE COURSE of INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

"The sale of many thousands, and the almost universal adoption of these clever little books, by M. LE PAGE, sufficiently prove the public approbation of his plan of teaching French, which is in accordance with the natural operation of a child learning its native language."—*Morning Post*.

### Le Page's French School.—Part I. L'ECHO de PARIS; being a Selection of Familiar Phrases which a person would hear daily if living in France. 3s. 6d. cloth. Thirty-second Edition.

### Le Page's French School.—Part II. THE GIFT of FLUENCY in FRENCH CONVERSATION. 2s. 6d. cloth. Fourteenth Edition.

### Le Page's French School.—Part III. THE LAST STEP to FRENCH; or, the Principles of French Grammar displayed in a Series of Short Lessons. 2s. 6d. cloth. Eighth Edition.

### Le Page's French School complete. The Three Parts in 1 vol. 7s. 6d. cloth.

### Le Page's French Master for Beginners; or, Easy Lessons in French. 2s. 6d. cloth. Sixth Edition.

### Le Page's Petit Causseur; or, First Chatterings in French; being a Key to the Gift of French Conversation. 1s. 6d. Sixth Edition.

### Le Page's Niceties of Parisian PRONUNCIATION. 6d.

### Le Page's Juvenile Treasury of French CONVERSATION. With the English before the French. 3s. d.

### Le Page's Key to 'L'ECHO de Paris.' 1s.

### Le Page's French Prompter; a Hand- book for Travellers on the Continent and Students at Home. 4s. cloth. Eighth Edition.

### Le Page's Petit Musée de Littérature FRANÇAISE. Elegant Extracts from the most eminent Writers of France, in Prose and Verse. 5s. 6d. cloth.

### Le Page's Ready Guide to French COMPOSITION. French Grammar by Examples. 3s. 6d. cloth. Third Edition.

Price 1s. each; by post for 13 stamps.

### Wilson's Legal Handy-Books. By James WALTER SMITH, Esq. LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

1. BILLS, CHEQUES, NOTES and I O U's.
2. BANKING: its CUSTOMS and PRACTICE.
3. HUSBAND and WIFE; MARRIAGE and DIVORCE.
4. MASTER and SERVANT; EMPLOYER and EMPLOYED.
5. PARTNERSHIP.
6. BANKRUPTCY; The NEW LAW.

"Dr. Walter Smith has rendered important service to society by the preparation of these concise, clear and cheap expositions of the law."—*Morning Post*.

### TATE'S COMMERCIAL WORKS.

### 1. The Modern Cambist: a Manual of Exchange, with Tables of Foreign Monies, Weights and Measures. New and Corrected Edition. 12s. cloth.

### 2. The Counting-house Guide: contain- ing the Higher Branches of Commercial Calculations. Improved Edition. 7s. 6d. cloth.

### 3. The Commercial Arithmetic: contain- ing an Improved Development of the Principles of the Science, and their General Application to Commercial Calculations. 5s. 6d. cloth.

### 4. The Key to the Elements of Commer- cial ARITHMETIC. 3s. 6d. cloth.

### BEST GUIDE to SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Seventh Edition, Enlarged and Corrected, 7s. 6d. cloth,  
Fenn's Compendium of the English and  
FOREIGN FUNDS, Debts and Revenues of all Nations, Banks,  
Railways, Mines and Joint-Stock Companies; with the Laws and  
Regulations of the Stock Exchange.

### INTEREST at ALL RATES PER CENT. New Edition, stereotyped, and warranted free from error, 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pages, 10s. 6d. cloth; or strongly bound in calf, 12s.

### Gummersall's Interest and Discount TABLES, computed at 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, and 5 per Cent. They are also accompanied with Tables of Time and Brokerage.

Eighth Edition,

Jackson's New Check Journal, combin-  
ing the Advantages of the Day-book, Journal and Cash-book,  
forming a complete System of Book-keeping by Double Entry.  
With copious Illustrations of Interest Accounts and Joint Ad-  
ventures, and a New Method of Book-keeping by Single or Double  
Entry. 5s. cloth.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.



LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

## LITERATURE

*The Story of Lord Bacon's Life.* By W. Hepworth Dixon, Barrister-at-Law. With Portrait of Bacon, and Vignette of Old York House, by E. M. Ward, R.A. (Murray.)

For the benefit of such readers as may rely upon us exclusively for their literary intelligence, we may announce the publication of 'The Story of Lord Bacon's Life.' We pronounce no opinion on its merits, and our announcement may take the convenient form of a few quotations. These we shall give without further explanation.

## MR. DIXON'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The brief Essay on the Personal History of Lord Bacon was published about a year ago, and a second edition followed the first too quickly to allow of my profiting by the discussions to which it gave rise. In the wide and warm acceptance which it gained, an acceptance more immediate than I had dared to hope for, some critics said, most truly, that many things were left unexplained, particularly as to the Apology and the Confession. In truth my book was a chapter, not a history—a contribution of new materials, not a summary from other books. It was a review article, somewhat enlarged. When, however, it appeared that nearly all objections to a true theory of Bacon's life arose either from forgetfulness of what was otherwise known, or from carelessness in fitting the new matter to the old, and that these objections would vanish on the facts being set in their true order, it was clear that if some one would tell the story of Bacon's life, in a brief space, and in such a way as to deal with all the facts under controversy, he would be doing a service. I had not sought this labour; circumstances thrust it on me. My Essay was reprinted in Boston and Leipzig. Requests were made to translate it into French, German, and Italian. A new edition was called for in London. How could I give it to the world again without answering by facts the objections still urged against the nobler view of Bacon's life? Voices from many sides called on me to proceed in the work I had begun. The Hatfield Papers offered me much new detail on the Essex Plot; and the important discovery in the Six Clerks' Office of Bacon's Chancery-books, put me in possession of new and official materials for a history of the charges of Judicial Bribery. Finding my former case strengthened at every point by these revelations, I fell to work, cheerily. I obtained from Sir John Romilly free access to the Chancery-books, and from Mr. T. Duffus Hardy valuable aid in deciphering and abstracting them. I sought the advice and obtained the approval of some of the most eminent lawyers on the Bench. The result of these labours is now before the reader. I ought to add that in two or three chapters of this 'Story' I have freely used the substance of my previous Essay; but the present work is substantially a new book."

## OLD YORK HOUSE.

"This house, a fief of the Crown, stood next to the palace, from which it was parted by lanes and fields; the courtyard and the great gates opening to the street; the main front, with its turrets, facing to the river. The garden, of unusual size and splendour, fell by an easy slope to the Thames, which it communicated with by stairs, and commanded as far south as the Lollards' Tower, as far east as London Bridge. All the gay river life swept past the lawn; the shad-fishers spreading their nets, the watermen paddling gallants to Banks, the city barges rowing past in procession, and the Queen herself, with her train of lords and ladies, shooting by in her journeys from the Tower to Whitehall Stairs. From the lattice out of which he gazed, the child could see, over the palace roof, the pinnacles and crosses of the old abbey. The story of York House had been that of the great contest between ecclesiastical and lay society. In ancient times, when the Crown was

under clerical rule, that house had been leased to the see of Norwich for a bishop's inn; when the Church fell into trouble, William Ruge had restored it to the Crown. King Harry had then given a place, which he thought too sumptuous for a prelate, to the gay Charles Brandon, lover and husband of his beautiful sister Mary, the Queen of France. When the Church rose again, on the accession of Mary, it had gone to her Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of York, Nicholas Heath. On the fall of that minister it had passed by lease to Sir Nicholas Bacon, his lay successor to the Seals. No other place, not Gorhambury or Gray's Inn, is so closely connected with Bacon's life and fortunes as York House. It was the scene of his gayest hours and of his sharpest griefs, of his highest magnificence and of his profoundest prostration. In it his studious childhood passed away. In it his father died. On going into France he left it a lively and splendid home; on his return from that country he found it a house of misery and death. From its gates he wandered forth with his widowed mother into the world. Though it passed into other hands, his connexion with it never ceased. Under Egerton its gates again opened to him. It was the scene of that inquiry into the Irish treason, of which he was the Queen's historian. During his courtship of Alice Barnham, York House was his second home. In one of its chambers he watched by the sick-bed of Ellesmere, and, on Ellesmere's surrender of the seals, presented the dying chancellor with the coronet of Brackley. It became his own during his reign as Keeper and Chancellor. From it he dated his great Instauration; in its banquetting-hall he feasted poets and scholars; from one of its bedrooms he wrote his Submission and Confession; in the same room he received the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, and Southampton as messengers from the House of Lords. To regain York House, when it had passed into other hands, was one of the warmest passions of his heart; and the resolution to retain it against the eager desires of Buckingham was one of the secret causes of his fall."

## SIR NICHOLAS BACON.

"Huge in person, gouty, asthmatic, high in flesh, Sir Nicholas could not walk from Whitehall to York House without sitting down to rest and blowing for his breath; and this weakness in his legs and chest descended to both his sons by Lady Anne. Queen Elizabeth, laughing, used to say the soul of her Lord Keeper was well lodged—in fat; but the lusty old knight, who had mother wit of his own; could have been as brightly sarcastic as the Queen. His was the shrewd saying, 'Let us take time that we may have sooner done. When Elizabeth, tripping into the hall at Redgrave, cried, 'My lord, what a little house you have gotten!' he adroitly answered, 'Madam, my house is well, but you have made me too great for my house.' When an impudent thief named Hogg asked mercy from him, as judge, on the plea of kindred between the Hoggs and Bacons, he replied, 'Ah! you and I cannot be of kin until you have been hanged.' The wise old man, if he loved his joke, knew well how a word may wound, and would never sacrifice his friend for his jest. Though he seemed to be slow, and had scarcely any ambition, Sir Nicholas had an original and projective mind. The grounds laid out by him at Gorhambury suggested to his son those ideas on gardening which, developed in his Essays and other writings, have led to the foundation of an English style. The scheme which he presented to King Henry for the endowment of a school of law, policy, and languages in London, was perhaps the original germ of the New Atlantis, the idea being transferred from statecraft to nature. In politics the Lord Keeper held to the English party; that party which set its face against Rome and those who represented Rome, against the Jesuits, the Spaniards, and the Queen of Scots. By help of his clear head and resolute tongue, the great change of religion had been brought about. On that change he had staked his fortunes, and had only won when England had won. Burghley himself was scarcely more honoured by invective

from Jesuit pens. On the bench he had neither an equal nor an enemy; his rule over the Court of Chancery recalling the golden age of Sir Thomas More. If he felt warm against any one in the world, it was against the mistress of Rizzio, whom he detested not only as an adulteress and a murderer, but as a political tool in the hands of France and Spain. A stout, easy man, full of contrivance, and humour, and homely sense, with no very dangerous qualities, no very sparkling talents: such was the father of Francis Bacon. People said of him, with truth and point, 'Some men look wiser than they are,—the Lord Keeper is wiser than he looks.'"

## LORD BURGHLEY.

"The figure of an old man, white with age and wisdom, pondering in a state chair, is the popular notion of Lord Burghley. As the oldest, most trusted, of the many eminent servants of Queen Elizabeth, he enjoyed in his own day a reputation for sagacity which was well deserved, and which has passed through the lines of poets and dramatists into a proverb. The shake of his head was awful; his silence had an eloquence unfelt in another man's flowers of speech. If his judgments were slow, they were rarely unsound; if he pondered long on acts which could only be done once, neither the country nor the Queen found cause to regret his caution. She had tried him long. Without those advantages of birth, of fortune, of personal beauty, of commanding genius, which opened the court to Dudley and Devereux, to Sydney and Raleigh, he had made himself, by infinite skill and assiduity, the most powerful person in her council; having, in circumstances of peril and difficulty, when the ardour of Dudley seemed unsafe and the judgment of Walsingham unsound, proved himself to be her most prudent and successful guide. She knew this well, and, knowing it, she had clothed him with riches and dignities; he was a Knight of the Garter, a Baron of the Realm, her Lord High Treasurer, and her Master of the Wards. She allowed him the very high privilege of sitting in her presence, and with princely generosity forbade the world to construe this mark of her esteem into a concession to his infirmity or his age. 'Sit down, my lord,' she would say to him, 'not for your bad legs, but for your good head.'"

## HOW ESSEX SERVED BACON.

"To the post of Solicitor now left vacant Bacon had claims in which every man on the bench concurred. The Lord Keeper, the Master of the Rolls, each urged this suit. Burghley lent his aid; Cecil made a party for his cousin; Elizabeth was courteous. It only needed that the grant should be made in the proper way: because it was right—not because this or that lord of her Court had sworn that it should be made; but the incredible arrogance and levity of Essex again brought ruin to Bacon's hopes. Bound to make Bacon's fortune, he could not stoop to see his debt discharged by another hand. 'Upon me must lie the labour of his establishment; upon me will light the disgrace of his refusal.' As Bacon begged that he would only move in his cause with Burghley's concurrence, Essex yielded so far as to say he would see and speak with the old Earl; the interview to take place at Burghley House, where the aged minister lay sick. The hour had therefore come for testing the sincerity of Essex, whose conduct at this hour was a true expression of his devotion to the man of genius. Going over to Burghley House, he found the sick Treasurer fallen into a doze, and the physicians not liking to wake him, Essex strolled into the tennis-court, asked for balls, and began to play. In a few moments he was called to the sick-room. He refused to go. Standen, who had gone with him to Burghley House, on giving him his drink, reminded him that Bacon's fortunes, for a time at least, depended on this interview; but the giddy young lord, excited by the play, would not quit his sport for a few minutes to save the fortunes of a man whom he called his friend! The occasion passed by, never to present itself again."

## BACON'S ARREST FOR DEBT.

"Coke referred to an indignity which had been put on Bacon, in common with so many sons of

genius—an arrest for debt; but in his case an unjust arrest. Every true lawyer and every honest man took Bacon's part. The Queen's Counsel, it appears, having borrowed 300*l.* from Simpson, a money-lender of Lombard Street, a dispute arose about the bond; and, the matter having been argued during Trinity Term, 1598, the settlement was postponed, with Simpson's consent, until Michaelmas Term. On the 24th of September, two or three weeks before the time of settlement arrived, Bacon, going down to the Tower on Her Majesty's affairs, had been arrested at the suit of Simpson, and lodged by his captors in a sponging-house in Coleman Street, whence he sent to Lombard Street for Simpson, who, perhaps aware that he had no power to arrest a queen's officer actually engaged in Her Majesty's service, even if the days of grace were fully expired, refused to come. Bacon appealed to the Lord Keeper and to the Secretary of State against this illegal arrest. The bond was discharged before it was due; and Bacon returned to his lodgings in Coney Court. The Fictitious Biographers, going far beyond Coke, not only threaten him with a *capias ulagatum*, but put him absolutely in the wrong by a simple alteration of the date. He was arrested by Simpson in September; he is arrested by Lord Campbell in October. September must have been in the vacation. October may have been in Michaelmas Term; in September the arrest must have been illegal, in October it might have been legal; in September Simpson was in the wrong, and Bacon an innocent sufferer by his violence; in October Simpson might have been acting on his bond, and Bacon the victim of his own neglect."

#### CLEMENCY OF BACON.

"Though no one dared to approach Her Majesty with pleas for the great insurgent, Bacon strove, and with success, to save some of the less guilty participators in his crime. The case prepared by Coke for the prosecution confounded the whole band of prisoners in a common guilt; the rank-and-file with the general, the deceived with the deceiver, Smith with Blount. But when the evidence came to be sifted by a more kindly intelligence than Coke's, there appeared to be among them some who were almost innocent. Many, like Rutland and Montagu, were deceived. Coke would hang them all; Bacon would make distinctions. For those who had been privy to the treason, who had drawn the sword with a knowledge of what they did, and who, to achieve their end, had caused innocent lives to be lost, it would have been idle and weak to plead. But the offenders in this high class were few; a majority of those who filled the jails and awaited trial had known no more than Sir Thomas Smith. In behalf of these men Bacon exerted all his powers. From nine who were being tried under one indictment he saved no less than six. John Lyttleton, Henry Cuffe, Sir Robert Vernon, Sir William Constable, Sir Edward Baynham, Captain Whitelocke, John Wright, Christopher Wright and George Orell were put in the dock together; the jury were sworn; when Bacon arrived in court with letters from the Privy Council to stay proceedings against all except Lyttleton, Baynham and Orell. The rest were returned to prison, all of them to escape with fines and ransom, save only Cuffe, who, next to Blount, was the most guilty of the conspirators. Among the many who owed their lives to Bacon was the sheriff Sir Thomas Smith. When the Learned Counsel was shown the indictment drawn against Smith by Coke, assuming that the facts could be proved, he told Her Majesty that this case was as bad as the rest. But finding on inquiry how Smith had been deceived by the Earl, no pride in his skill as a lawyer prevented him from going straight to the palace and withdrawing his words. Smith was saved. Among many who were innocent, some who were probably guilty escaped with life. Grant, Catesby, Winter, Tresham, Baynham, were imprisoned or fined. Justice and clemency went hand in hand. Southampton was respited; and in less than three months the last of the inferior rank of prisoners left the Tower."

#### BACON'S APOLOGY.

"Under these changes of men and of ideas, Bacon became unpopular, as Raleigh became

unpopular, in the Privy Council and the royal closet, among the Riches, the Howards, and the Percys; but not among the readers of his Essays, which were now reprinted; not among the freeholders of Ipswich and St. Albans, who were again proposing him as their member; not among those gentlemen who had in past times represented a majority of the English cities and shires. The court, but only the court, was closed to him. As he could not be idle, he turned with ardour to his earlier love, the Interpretation of Nature; and while Cecil and Howard were engaged in suborning witnesses to swear away Raleigh's life, he was quietly conducting that survey of the state of human knowledge in all its branches which he meant as the starting-point and as a key or opening to his intellectual schemes. Yet while engaged upon his noble task, he was not indifferent to the gossip of pages and bedchambermen. Their tattle annoyed him; for his good name in the world, his access to the King, his advance at the bar, and his ascent into power, were essential to the success of his Great Reform. When stung by these insects, he laid aside, for a few hours, his Advancement of Learning, to compose and address to Montjoy, the one honourable gentleman whom a guilty passion for Lady Rich leagued with his traducers, 'The Apology of Sir Francis Bacon in certain imputations concerning the late Earl of Essex.' In the vast range of letters there is no piece of personal history more remarkable. Some persons affect to see baseness in the title: forgetting that in the language of Bacon's day an apology might be a defence of what was right, as well as an excuse for what was wrong; as in Jewell's 'Apology for the Church of England,' in Sir Philip Sydney's 'Apology for his uncle Robert Earl of Leicester,' and in King James's 'Apology for the Oath of Allegiance.' They do not seem to know that Essex had himself written an 'Apology' which he addressed to Anthony Bacon: though the publication of that 'Apology' was one of the offences charged against him on his trial. As a sequel to that paper, Francis Bacon wrote his 'Apology' addressed to Lord Montjoy. In this memorable composition there is a very minute and interesting statement of facts; from the first line to the last there is not one word of excuse."

#### RISE OF BUCKINGHAM.

"Villiers, the younger son of a poor knight, a youth of lively spirits, of very fair natural parts, and of extraordinary personal beauty, having been trained by a dotting mother to seek his fortunes through marriage, had come to London on his return from the usual three years' travel, sparkling with vivacity and accomplishments, but with no estate beyond that which he carried in his face. In the modesty of his beginning, he aspired to gain a daughter of Sir Roger Aston, the King's old barber and messenger. The damsel liked him, and Lady Villiers thought the match a great one for her son. But when George came up to town, her friends advised that such a very pretty fellow should be in no hurry about a wife, but, dressing himself in his best, should appear at court, and take the chances of his figure and his conversation raising him into favour. As a dancer, a masquer, a joustier, a leaper, he had few rivals; as a courtier, a servant, a companion, he had none. In a few months he rose from being a page and cupbearer to be a gentleman of the bedchamber and a knight, with a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. Much wiser men than James felt an interest in this prodigal of nature; every one, indeed, who came within the reach of his happy influence loved him and drew near to him, even the ascetic Lord Primate and the astute Attorney-General. If his youth, his brightness, his abounding spirits entranced the King, his courtesy, his docility, his affectionateness, charmed the severer judges of conduct. He was useful too. In the fascinations which the unspoiled Villiers exercised over James, the divine and statesman found a counterpoise to the baneful dominion exercised by Carr. Villiers was English, and the English pushed his fortunes; Protestant, and the Protestants were on his side."

#### MAGNANIMITY OF BACON.

"Sworn a member of the Privy Council, as in every stage of his rise, without a bribe, he took an

early opportunity of paying a most generous and distinguished compliment to Coke; expressing his opinion of the extraordinary value, with a drawback here and there, of the Reports which were then so violently impugned. This compliment was put in a writing which he meant for posterity, his Proposal for Amending the Laws of England, and was addressed at the moment of Coke's darkest troubles to the King himself: 'Had it not been for Sir Edward Coke's Reports—which, though they may have errors, and some peremptory and extrajudicial resolutions more than are warranted, yet they contain infinite good decisions and rulings over of cases—the law by this time had been almost like a ship without ballast.' After this well-made compliment to Coke, his mortal enemy, the very next act of this new Councillor, who, on grounds of humanity, was moving heaven and earth to save a couple of Papists from the gallows, was to induce the favourite and his master to restore the famous Puritan preacher, Dr. Burgess, to his ministry in the Church. On every side tolerant of thought, on every side bountiful to merit, on every side he was generous to the fallen. Burgess had long been silenced. Many congregations wished to hear him preach; among others, the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. Bacon prevailed, and the thunders of the great preacher were again heard at St. Paul's Cross."

#### THE NEW LORD KEEPER.

"Three thousand six hundred chancery causes waited his leisure; some of them of ten or twenty years' standing. The rules which he laid down for himself and for others, the courtesy with which he listened to the pleadings, the spirit in which he decided on conflicting claims, taking time to be right, but pronouncing his judgment the moment he had made up his mind, were beyond imitation and above praise. A minor reform which he brought into vogue, which he revived from the past, and made good for the future, was the practice of the Lord Chancellor giving dinners to the Bench and the Bar. Down to Hatton's time, the chiefs of the law had either regularly or occasionally seen the judges at their table; this jovial custom, laid aside by Puckering, had not been restored under Ellesmere. Bacon brought back these meetings of the profession. On the first day of term he feasted his followers at a banquet which cost him no less than 700*l.*; soon afterwards he invited the judges and leaders of the bar to dine with him, when he made them a speech, and saw 'cheer and comfort in their faces, as if it were a new world;' as in truth it was. By good humour, by patience and courtesy, by an assiduity which knew neither haste nor rest, he cleared off all the accumulation of arrears. In Easter and Trinity terms he settled no less than 3,658 suits; on the 8th of June he could proudly say: 'I have made even with justice: not one cause unheard. Men think I cannot continue. The duties of life are more than life; and if I die now I shall die before the world will be weary of me—which, in our time, is somewhat rare.'"

#### INSTAURATIO MAGNA.

"At the very hour in which Hansby was being dubbed a knight, and Reynell harassed by a threat of prosecution, the unsuspecting Lord Chancellor was reading the proof-sheets of that work which was to bless their descendants to the end of time. In October, 1620, the 'Instauratio Magna' was given to the world. Copies of it were sent to the King, to the University of Cambridge, to Sir Henry Wotton and to Sir Edward Coke; with each copy an appropriate compliment or jest. To James, Bacon said he hoped his Majesty would be as long in reading it as he had been in writing it—thirty years. The King replied that it was like the wisdom of the Holy Ghost, that passeth all understanding. What civil thing Coke said to Bacon's face we do not know; we know that he went home, perhaps from an interview with Churchill or Hansby, and wrote in his copy of the 'Instauratio Magna,' the polite and forgiving gift of Bacon:

#### Auctori Consilium.

Instaurare parvas veterum documenta sopherum:  
Instaura leges justitiamque prius.

This sneer at the writer's law had been already circulated by Coke in the Inns of Court. Under-



neath it, above the device of a ship which is passing adventurously through the Pillars of Hercules, Coke added these lines, in allusion to Sebastian Brant's 'Stultifera Navis':

It deserveth not to be read in schools,  
But to be freighted in the Ship of Fools."

#### VERULAM HOUSE.

"In the bright country air, among his books, fish, flowers, collections and experiments, with his horse, his dogs, his pipe and his game at bowls, Bacon slowly recovered some part of his lost health, if not his ease of mind. When Chancellor, he had built a summer-house, about a mile from St. Alban's, near the famous Byzantine ponds. The Gothic pile enlarged by Sir Nicholas for Lady Anne, which had come into his possession on his brother's death, stood high and dry above the water; and as the stream would not flow up to his house, he took his house down to the stream. Avenues of stately trees sloped from the hall door to the little lakes, which, four or five acres in extent, were kept bright as crystal, filled with brilliant fish, and paved with pebbles of various hues. On the bank of one of these lakelets he had built Verulam House, a tiny but enchanted palace, one front leaning on the water, the other glancing, under oak and elm, up the long leafy arcade to his mother's house. This place was furnished and complete. The larders and kitchens were under ground; through the centre of the block ran a staircase, delicately carved; on the rests and landings a series of figures, a bishop, a friar, a king and the like, not one repeated either in idea or in execution; on the door of the upper story statues of Jupiter, Apollo and the round of gods. Beauty and luxury combined. Chimney-pieces prettily wrought, rooms lofty and wainscoted, baths, oratories, divans. Shafts from the chimneys ran round the rooms, with cushions on these shafts, so as to garner up the heat. The roof, which was flat and leaded, in the Eastern manner, commanded views of wood and water, plain and upland, with the square plain Saxon tower of St. Alban's abbey high above all. In the centre pond rose a Roman Temple or banqueting-room, paved with black and white marble. One of the doors had a device of mirrors, so that a stranger fancied he was looking into the gardens when the door was closed."

#### GEORGE HERBERT.

"In translating the Advancement of Learning he was helped by George Herbert. Holy George, not yet become the recluse of Leighton or Bemerton, was then a Fellow of Trinity College and Public Orator of Cambridge; a man of many parts, and every part a good one; not more famous for his poetry and divinity, for his excellency in the Italian, French, and Spanish languages, than for his skill in Latin, as a writer of which tongue he had few, if any, rivals. Bacon had made his acquaintance during a visit to Trinity College, on one of King James's progresses; and his admiration for the young poet, young enough to be his son, soon ripened into personal love. Much of Herbert's time was passed in London, where his elder brother Sir Edward, afterwards the renowned Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and his more distant kinsmen, the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, held high positions at the court. Some of his time he spent at Verulam, working, under Bacon's eye, upon the translation of the Advancement of Learning into the *De Augmentis Scientiarum*. Bacon had little faith in the stability of English as a literary and learned vehicle; standing too near to see how much the new Bible had done, how much he himself was doing, and how much the plays of Shakespeare and Jonson would do, to give it form, precision, and durability; and he longed for the thousands of readers who were calling for his works from beyond the sea, and whom he could only reach through the Latin tongue. Some efforts at translation had been made by Doctor Playfer, more than a dozen years before; Playfer had a reputation for Latinity to lose; and on the trial of his strength he quickly lost it. Bacon had then laid the book aside; until, the *Instauratio Magna* being published, the second part of his magnificent scheme, *De Augmentis Scientiarum*, was required, and with the aid of Herbert, and some other eminent scholars, it was put into shape."

#### CONTEST FOR YORK HOUSE.

"Buckingham would have had the world believe that in all these trials he was the most loved and trusted of Lord Bacon's friends; hence the hint through Packer that he wished his wife and mother to be courted by Lady St. Alban's, and the intimation through Sackville that he desired the philosopher to express a confident reliance on his friendship. Sackville would fool him to the top of his bent; and the letter of sweetmeats had a prompt result. Buckingham not only allowed Bacon to come at once to Highgate, but sent this welcome message to him by the most welcome of all hands, those of Viscount Falkland. Sackville, bolder by this success, begged hard for the last five miles. 'Let my Lord be ruled by me, it will never be the worse for him,' said the Marquis. Sackville pressed still closer. 'Edward,' answered Buckingham, 'you play a good friend's part for my Lord St. Alban's; yet I must tell you, I have not been well used by him.' In what way? How? Buckingham, being dressed to go out and dine with Gondomar, replied, 'Come back in the evening, and you shall know my mind.' It proved to be the old story. Sackville, in reporting the scene to Bacon, wrote: 'He told me how much he had been beholden to you, how well he loved you, how unkindly he took the denial of your house..... My Lord Falkland, by this time, hath showed you London from Highgate. If York House were gone, the town would be yours.' Moved by his best friends, and as an act of justice to his creditors, Bacon at length put aside his sentiment, and sold the lease, on which he received an immediate and complete enlargement of his liberties."

#### BACON'S WILL.

"Bacon was now near the end. A few days before Christmas, when he called his secretary and made his will, he could feel proudly satisfied that his gifts had been nobly spent, and that his work was well nigh done. The will was brief: 'My name and memory I leave to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages.' He desired to be laid near the mother he so dearly loved and so closely resembled, in St. Michael's church, near Gorbamby. Sir John Constable, his brother-in-law, was to have the chief care of his books, and his political papers were to be scrutinized by two councillors of state, the Bishop of Lincoln and Sir Humphrey May. May was a personal friend; Williams was probably chosen from the same romantic generosity towards a fallen man, which had caused Bacon to pay his splendid compliment to Coke. First among his bequests were various sums to the poor: 'To the poor of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where I was born, forty pounds; to the poor of St. Michael's, where I desire to be buried, because the day of death is better than the day of birth, fifty pounds; to the poor of St. Andrew, Holborn, in respect of my long abode in Gray's Inn, thirty pounds; to the poor of three parishes of St. Alban's, each twenty pounds; the same to those of Twickenham and Redburn; also to those of Hampstead, where I heard sermons and prayers to my comfort in the time of the former great plague.' An ample income, far beyond the term of her marriage settlement, was secured to his wife; though, for reasons which are only darkly hinted in the will, a subsequent clause, or codicil, revoked these bequests, and left the Viscountess to her legal rights. Legacies were left to his friends and servants: to the Marquis d'Effiat 'my books of orisons, curiously rhymed'; to the Earl of Dorset 'my ring with the crushed diamond, which the King that is gave me when Prince'; to Lord Cavendish 'my casting-bottle of gold.' The lease of his rooms at Gray's Inn, valued at three hundred pounds, was to be sold, and the money given to poor scholars. The residue of his estate, which, after paying his legacies and debts, he believed would be sufficient to yield an endowment of four hundred a-year, was to be used in founding two Lectureships on Natural Philosophy and the Physical Sciences at the Universities. It was a beautiful, beneficent dream."

#### HIS DEATH.

"The winter of 1625-6 was the most dismal he had known; the cold intense, the city blighted with plague, the war abroad disastrous, the very waters under Dover guns unsafe. Bacon remained at

Gorbamby hard at work on his *Sylva Sylvarum*. A Parliament was called at Westminster for February, to which he received the usual summons, and from which Cranfield and Williams were excluded by name; but he was now too sick to obey the writ. During this session an impeachment was preferred against Buckingham in the House of Lords by the Earl of Bristol, a second in the House of Commons by Sir Dudley Digges. In the spring Bacon rode to Gray's Inn. The severity of the winter was not yet passed; for though April had come, the snow lay thick upon the ground. From this he caught the rheum of which he died. Taking the air one day with his physician, Dr. Witherborne, towards Highgate, the snow lying deep, it occurred to Bacon to inquire if flesh might not be preserved in snow as well as in salt. Pulling up at a small cottage, near the foot of Highgate Hill, he bought a hen from an old dame, plucked, and drew it; gathered up snow in his palms, and stuffed it into the fowl. Smitten by a sudden chill, but doubting whether his attack were 'the stone, or some surfeit, or cold, or indeed a touch of all three,' Bacon drove to his friend Lord Arundel's house, close by, where Witherborne had him put into the bed from which he rose no more. The sheets were damp, as no one had slept in them for a year; and although the servants warmed the bed with a pan of coals, lying down in it inflamed his cold. From the first a gentle fever set in; he lingered just a week; and then, on the 9th of April, 1626, expired of congestion of the lungs."

#### OPINIONS OF CONTEMPORARIES.

"His end was what a good man's should be; his work was done, and he died in peace. If the Great Instauration, as a mere book, was incomplete, the principles of a true interpretation of nature had been laid down, and the regeneration of the sciences could be safely left to time. If base or ignorant men might still throw dirt at him, he had been freed from blame by an extraordinary series of official, personal, and judicial acts. The rivals who had caused him pain had each in turn been overwhelmed with misery and shame; yet he felt no joy in their discomfiture; not a word of passion or of triumph escaped his lips. From the moment of his trial, he had accepted the position of a necessary sacrifice. Restored to his legal rights, recalled to his seat among the Peers, surrounded by men who were the types of honour, piety, and scholarship, he had pursued his noble and gracious labours, at peace with the world, the world at peace with him. 'All that were great and good,' says Aubrey, 'loved and honoured him.' Great and good: the emphasis is Aubrey's own. In the minds of those who had virtue enough to appreciate high genius, and genius enough to comprehend great virtues, he suffered no injustice. Ben Jonson expressed of him, many years after he was gone, the opinion of all true scholars and all honest men: 'My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his work one of the greatest of men and most worthy of admiration that hath been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want. Neither could I condole in a word or syllable for him, as knowing no accident could do harm to virtue, but rather help to make it manifest.'"

*The Three Panics: an Historical Episode.* By R. Cobden, Esq., M.P. (Ward & Co.)

On the same day of the year we have two curious expressions of public thought. On Monday last, there was a review of twenty thousand volunteers on the Sussex Downs; and on the same day appeared a pamphlet from a Sussex resident, by name Richard Cobden, on those English panics to which the Citizen Army appear to have put an end. That gathering of armed men on White Hawk Down will not be forgotten by those who had the happiness to see it. Under a blue April sky and a brilliant sun, with the green sea washing the long reach of cliff, and the bright town

lying safe below, gathered the cream and strength of the young men of London and the South of England; representing not alone so many thousand rifles and bayonets,—though they would count in a struggle,—but so much resolution, sacrifice, intelligence and public virtue as have rarely massed themselves together under any flag. Twenty thousand men may not seem much when measured by the colossal size of French and Austrian armies; but we know that every man on the Sussex Downs was a representative man; like the knight of the shire, he represented the thousands who were not present, but who would as surely be heard of in the day of need. Twenty thousand rifles in good hands are something; twenty thousand centres of activity, ardour, skill and power are still more. The consciousness of this great fact makes the nation easy, buoyant, self-possessed; and in the fullness of our confidence we can very comfortably sit down, under the shield of this new army, and discuss with a philosophical radical like Mr. Cobden the history of those Panics which he derides, and which we hope to witness no more.

Mr. Cobden writes the history of the Three Panics of 1847–8, of 1851–3 and of 1859–61. The first began with the publication of the Prince de Joinville's pamphlet, and ended with the arrival of "Mr. William Smith," ex-King of France, at Newhaven. The great literary feature of this panic was the publication of the Duke of Wellington's Letter to Sir John Burgoyne on the defenceless state of England. Mr. Cobden has some criticism to offer on this memorable epistle:—

"The public has never been fully informed of the circumstances which led to the publication of this famous Letter. In a pamphlet which appeared in France, just previous to the opening of the session of 1848, written by M. Chevalier, who had already devoted his accomplished pen to the cause of the Anglo-French alliance, the Duke's letter had been treated in the character of an answer to Prince Joinville's publication. This drew from Lord John Russell an explanation in the House, on the authority of the Duke himself, in which he said that, 'nothing could have given greater pain,' to the writer, 'than the publication of sentiments which he had expressed confidentially to a brother officer.' It was stated by Lord Palmerston, at a subsequent date, that the letter was written 'in consequence of an able memorandum drawn up by Sir John Burgoyne.' Whoever gave it to the world must have assumed that it would possess an authority above criticism; otherwise, it contains passages which would have induced a friend to withhold it from publication. The concluding sentence, where, in speaking of himself, he says, 'I am bordering upon seventy-seven years of age, passed in honour, affords sufficient proof that it was not intended for the public eye. The entire production, indeed, gives painful evidence of enfeebled powers. One extract will be sufficient; the italics are not in the original: 'I am accustomed to the consideration of these questions, and have examined and reconnoitred, over and over again, the whole coast from the North Foreland, by Dover, Folkestone, Beachy Head, Brighton, Arundel to Selsey Bill, near Portsmouth; and I say that, excepting immediately under the fire of Dover Castle, there is not a spot on the coast on which infantry might not be thrown on shore at any time of tide, with any wind, and in any weather, and from which such body of infantry so thrown on shore would not find within a distance of five miles a road into the interior of the country, through the cliffs, practicable for the march of a body of troops.' Now, any person who has been in the habit of visiting Eastbourne and Hastings, knows that for half the year no prudent mariner brings his vessel within several miles of that coast, and that there is a considerable extent of shore where a landing is at all times impracticable. It may be safely affirmed, that if any one but the Duke of Wellington had stated that there was any shore in the world, on which a body of troops could be landed 'at any time of the tide,

with any wind, and in any weather,' the statement would have been deemed undeserving of notice. The assertion, however, passed unchallenged at the time, and the entire Letter was quoted as an unanswerable proof that the country was in danger. To have ventured on criticism or doubt would have only invited the accusation of want of patriotism."

The Revolution of February, 1848, occurred; and the French Royal Family, including ultimately the redoubtable Prince de Joinville, arrived in England, anything but conquerors:

"On the evening of the 24th of February, 1848, whilst the House of Commons was in session, a murmur of conversation suddenly arose at the door and spread throughout the house, when was witnessed—what never occurred before or since, in the writer's experience—a suspension for a few minutes of all attention to the business of the House, whilst every member was engaged in close and earnest conversation with his neighbour. The intelligence had arrived of the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe, and of the proclamation of the Republic. The monarch and his ministers, whose ambitious projects had furnished the pretexts for our warlike armaments, and the gallant prince, whose pamphlet had sounded like a tocsin in our ears, were now on their way to claim the hospitality of England."

Mr. Cobden tells us a private anecdote of the time:—

"The writer of these pages was sitting by the side of the late Mr. Hume when the tidings reached their bench. Sir Robert Peel was on the opposite front seat, alone, his powerful party having been broken and scattered by his great measure of Corn Law Repeal. 'I'll go and tell Sir Robert the news,' exclaimed Mr. Hume, and stepping across the floor, he seated himself by his side and communicated the startling intelligence. On returning to his place, he repeated, in the following words, the commentary of the ex-minister:—'This comes of trying to carry on a government by means of a mere majority of a chamber, without regard to the opinion out of doors. It is what these people (pointing with his thumb over his shoulder to the protectionists behind him) wished me to do, but I refused.'"

This great event put an end to the panic. Some attempts were made to get up an alarm by representing Changarnier as having offered to the Provisional Government to invade England at the head of a horde of bandits; but the good sense of the nation rejected these wild stories, the excitement gradually died away, the Militia Bill was postponed and the income-tax remained at sevenpence in the pound.

Panic number Two began with the *coup-d'état* of December, 1851, and ended in the joint expedition to the Crimea. The answer to this panic was the Militia Bill. Our readers will remember how the Ministry of Lord John Russell fell on a motion by Lord Palmerston to give wider scope to this new armament; that Lord Derby came into power; and that under his auspices the military reserve was created. But the bill, Mr. Cobden tells us, was in substance Lord Palmerston's own measure:—

"As soon as the new ministry were constituted, they prepared another militia bill, which was introduced into the House by the Home Secretary on the 29th of March. This measure met the approval of Lord Palmerston, to whose energetic support it mainly owed its success. He could almost, indeed, claim to be its author; for it transpired, incidentally, in the course of the discussion, that his frequent questions in the House, in the time of Sir Robert Peel's ministry, had had the effect of inducing them to prepare a measure for revising the militia laws, but a change of ministry had prevented them from bringing it forward. Lord Palmerston, moreover, in the course of the debates, identified himself more exclusively with the policy of the bill by stating that he had pressed on Lord John Russell in 1846 the necessity of a similar measure. To him, also, was left the task of finding arguments for the bill, and it must be

admitted that he fulfilled the duties of an advocate with a courage, at least, that could not be surpassed. The reasons assigned by Mr. Walpole for introducing the measure, however ably stated, were so cautiously guarded by disavowals of any special ground of alarm, and so prudently seasoned with pledges for our peaceful foreign relations, that they were almost as good arguments for his opponents as his own party; whilst the more general motives assigned, founded on vague and shadowy assumptions of possible danger, would have been equally indisputable if our existing navy had been ten times as efficient as it had just been declared to be by Lord Derby. Lord Palmerston took a much bolder course. Falling back on his own idea of steam navigation having given an advantage to our neighbour, or, to use his favourite phrase, having 'thrown a bridge across the Channel,' he now insisted on the practicability of 50,000 or 60,000 men being transported, without notice, from Cherbourg to our shores in a single night. Such a declaration had not been before heard from one holding high rank in that House. It overleapt all reliance on our diplomacy or our fleets; and, strange enough in one who had offered such eager congratulations to the author of the *coup-d'état*, the assumption of such a danger as this implied that our neighbour was little better than a buccaneer. But this hypothesis of sudden invasion is absolutely indispensable for affording the alarmists any standing ground whatever. Take away the liability to surprise, by admitting the necessity of a previous ground of quarrel, and the delays of a diplomatic correspondence, and you have time to collect your fleet and drill an army."

On this point, of our having time to drill an army after the enemy has given us notice of his intention to invade our shores, Mr. Cobden quotes a corroborative remark from Lord Hardinge. "Give me," said the Commander-in-Chief before the Sebastopol Committee, "a good stout man; and let us have him for sixty days to train him, and he will be as good a soldier as you can have." We think Mr. Cobden takes this saying too literally. The point is one not strictly confined to military testimony. Many thousands of our civilian countrymen have by this time a shrewd opinion of the sort of soldier two months of drill will make "a good stout man." A brigade of such soldiers would have made a very poor figure on White Hawk Down beside such corps as the Inns of Court, the South Middlesex and the London Scottish. But should we have the sixty days? How many days' notice had the Austrians in 1859? Up to within a few days of the order to march over Mont Cenis, the French declared in all their journals there would be no war, and that, on the part of France, no extraordinary preparations had been made. We must not blind ourselves to visible facts. Lord Palmerston, we think, erred on the other hand when he said, "The very ship despatched to convey to this country intelligence of the threatened armament would probably not reach our shores much sooner than the hostile expedition." The truth probably lies between the two. To succeed in any degree, an invasion of England must be a surprise; and though the ship that brought us a declaration of war would probably not be out-sailed by a squadron freighted with Zouaves, it would so obviously be the enemy's policy to deal the word and the blow together, that we should probably have less than sixty days to prepare our "good stout man" to meet the Chasseurs d'Afrique—a most uncomfortable position, we should fear, under such circumstances, for our good stout friend.

The Third Panic is that of 1859–61, which began with the French reconstruction of their Navy, and ended in the Warrior and Black Prince, and in the organization of our Volunteer force. Sir Charles Napier, after failing in the Baltic, had recommenced the war in South-



work and the House of Commons. In one of his flighty speeches, the Old Salt had said—"Let the House look at our condition at the present moment. We had no Channel fleet. In a few months we should not have a line-of-battle ship in England; and in case of a sudden war with France and Russia, he did not believe the Queen's throne would be worth six months' purchase."

Mr. Cobden is severe, but not too severe, on the flighty Admiral:—

"On his return to the House of Commons, after being superseded in the command of the Baltic fleet during the Crimean war, he became possessed with a morbid apprehension, amounting almost to a state of monomania, respecting the threatening attitude of France, and our insufficient means of defence. It was not peculiar to his case, for it is common to all who share his delusion about the danger of an invasion, that he always lost sight of all that was already done, and called for something else as the sole means of security. Thus, he demanded more line-of-battle ships, and ignored the existence of the new force of small vessels; then he called for a Channel fleet, whilst he threw contempt on the block-ships; when the Channel fleet was completed, he declared that the crews were in mutiny from mismanagement; when the number of line-of-battle ships was so great as to extort from him expressions of satisfaction, he asked what was the use of ships without seamen; when the number of seamen voted for our royal navy exceeded that of the entire sea-going population of France, he called aloud for a reserve; and when he had been triumphant in all his demands, he reverted to the opinion which he had been one of the first to proclaim, that the whole navy must be reconstructed, for that 'a broadside from the modern shell guns would tear holes in the sides of our wooden ships through which it would be easy to drive a wheelbarrow.'"

But the alarm was kept down until the Italian outbreak and the invasion of Lombardy by the French. The Tory party was supposed to be in favour of Austria, and the generally impassive House of Lords was often disturbed by complaints against Louis Napoleon. Mr. Cobden says of the Peers:—

"They did not avowedly espouse or defend the cause of Austria; public opinion was too strong in the opposite direction. But to proclaim the danger of an invasion of England, and thus rouse the hostile passions of the country against the French Emperor, operated, to some extent, as a diversion in favour of his antagonist; and he is said, by those who were in a position to be well informed on the subject, to have been so far influenced by the hostile attitude manifested in high quarters in this country, that it operated, among other causes, disadvantageously to the Italian cause, in bringing the campaign to a precipitate close. The most inveterate alarmist might have rested satisfied, that, as the Emperor had allowed us to escape two years before, when we were involved in our Indian difficulty, he would not seek a rupture just at the moment when his own hands were so fully occupied in Italy. He knew that a war with England meant a campaign on the Rhine, as well as the Mincio, with British subsidies to Austria and Germany, and a naval war extending to every sea. Yet this was the fate to which, in the eyes of panic-struck peers, he was rushing, impelled—in the absence of every rational motive—by his destiny!"

We are glad to have that private bit of information about the Emperor being held back by English opinion. Mr. Cobden is very severe on Lord Lyndhurst's memorable speech on the national defences, and on the observations made the same night by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. But Lord Palmerston is the chief sinner in Mr. Cobden's eyes. One point which he brings forward is a literary curiosity: an attempt—an unconscious attempt, no doubt—of Lord Palmerston to fasten on Sir Robert Peel his own famous expression about "steam

having bridged the Channel." Mr. Cobden writes:—

"In a quotation given above, from Lord Palmerston's speech, there is a very curious error in attributing to Sir Robert Peel an opinion on this subject the very opposite of that which he entertained. It is a singular illustration of the fallibility of even the best of memories, that there should have been put into the mouth of that minister, in perfect good faith, no doubt, language, respecting a 'steam-bridge,' which he emphatically repudiated, so long ago as 1845, when uttered by the very statesman who now assigned to him its authorship. The incident is so curious, that, for correct illustration, the quotations must be given textually and in juxtaposition:—Lord Palmerston (July 30, 1845): 'In reference to steam-navigation, what he said was, that the progress which had been made had converted the ordinary means of transport into a steam-bridge.' Sir Robert Peel (same date in reply): 'The noble lord (Lord Palmerston) appeared to retain the impression that our means of defence were rather abated by the discovery of steam-navigation. He was not at all prepared to admit that. He thought that the demonstration which we could make of our steam-navy was one which would surprise the world; and as the noble lord had spoken of steam-bridges, he would remind him that there were two parties who could play at making them.' Lord Palmerston (July 23, 1860): 'And, in fact, as I remember Sir Robert Peel stating, steam had bridged the Channel, and for the purpose of aggression had almost made this country cease to be an island.' The above citations, if they do not warrant the conclusion, that the theory of steam navigation having rendered our shores more vulnerable to attack originated exclusively with the present Prime Minister, prove at least, beyond dispute, that in the costly application of that theory to this plan of fortifications, he has been acting in opposition to the recorded opinions of the most eminent statesmen, and the highest professional and practical authorities of the age."

Mr. Cobden seems to think our present naval armament out of all fair proportion to that of France, and that it is our duty to reduce it. To persuade the English public to enter on this course of retrenchment is the first object of his pamphlet. He would have us set the example of disarmament to France and to all nations, as we set them the example of Free Trade—without demanding reciprocity of treatment. This is his summary:—

"If the people of this country would offer a practical atonement to France, and at the same time secure for themselves an honourable relief from the unnecessary burdens which their governments have imposed on them, they should initiate a frank proposal for opening negotiations between the two governments with the view of agreeing to some plan for limiting their naval armaments. This would, undoubtedly, be as acceptable to our neighbours as it would be beneficial to ourselves. It would tend to bring the attitude of the French Government into greater harmony with its new commercial policy, and thus save them from a repetition of those taunts with which they were, with some logical force, assailed a few weeks ago, by M. Pouyer-Quertier, the leader of the Protectionists in the *Corps Legislatif*:—'If, indeed,' said he, 'in exchange for the benefits you have conceded to England, you had only established a firmer and more faithful alliance! Had you been only able to effect a saving in your military and naval expenditure! But see what is passing in England, where they are pushing forward, without measure, their armaments. \* \* \* Can we be said to be at peace, while our coasts are surrounded with British gun-boats, and with iron-cased vessels? Are these the fruits of the alliance; these the results of that *entente cordiale* on which you calculated as the price of your concessions? Let the free-trade champions answer me. The Treaty has not only inflicted on us commercial losses, but its effects are felt in our budget as a financial disaster. The measures of the English Government compel you to increase your armaments, and thus deprive us of all hope of

retrenchment.' It must be remembered, that such is the immense superiority of our navy at the present time, so greatly does it surpass that relative strength which it was formerly accustomed to bear in comparison with the navy of France, that it devolves on us, as a point of honour, to make the first proposal for an attempt to put a limit to this most irrational and costly rivalry of armaments. Should such a step lead to a successful result, we must not be surprised if the parties who have been so long employed in promoting jealousy and discord between this country and France should seek for congenial occupation in envenoming our relations with America, or elsewhere. There is but one way of successfully dealing with these alarmists. Speaking in 1850, at the close of his career, the most cautious and sagacious of our statesmen said, 'I believe, that, in time of peace, we must by our retrenchment consent to incur some risk. I venture to say, that if you choose to have all the garrisons of all your colonial possessions in a complete state, and to have all your fortifications secure against attack, no amount of annual expenditure will be sufficient to accomplish your object.' If, hereafter, an attempt be made, on no better evidence than that which has been subjected to analysis in the preceding pages, to induce us to arm and fortify ourselves against some other power, it is hoped that, remembering the enormous expense we have incurred to insure ourselves against imaginary dangers from France, we shall meet all such attempts to frighten us with the words of Sir Robert Peel, 'We consent to incur some risk.'"

The idea of our making an atonement to France for the insult of our misgiving is a little comical. But the main point of Mr. Cobden's proposition is one in which every man of good sense must concur. We should all rejoice at hearing of reductions in our expenditure—of the abolition of our income-tax,—if we could only have these blessings along with the still greater blessings of confidence and security. But confidence and security are our first needs as a people; and we do not believe that Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, clever and logical as it is within its own range of ideas, will persuade many of the Volunteers to lay down their arms.

*Goblin Market, and other Poems.* By Christina Rossetti. (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE lays by Miss Rossetti have the charm of a welcome surprise. They are no mere reflections and echoes of previous beauty and music, but, whatever their faults, express both in essence and form the individuality of the writer. To read these poems after the laboured and skilful, but not original, verse which has been issued of late, is like passing from a picture gallery, with its well-feigned semblance of nature, to the real nature out-of-doors which greets us with the waving grass and the pleasant shock of the breeze.

'Goblin Market,' the most important of Miss Rossetti's poems, has true dramatic character, life and picture for those who read it simply as a legend, while it has an inner meaning for all who can discern it. Like many of its companions, it is suggestive and symbolical without the stiffness of set allegory. The tale is one of two sisters, Lizzie and Laura, both of whom are tempted by goblin merchants with their fruits. These are so deliciously painted, that we almost forgive poor Laura for yielding to their seductions, while we admire the constancy of the firmer sister in resisting them. At first the fruits which the goblins bestow upon Laura fill her with rapture; but this feeling passes, and she longs to renew it by tasting once more the produce of the unknown orchard. Alas! the goblins, having gained their evil purpose in her torment, no more re-visit her, although they still beset Lizzie in the hope of shaking her resolution. Meanwhile Laura frets and sickens, a prey to her unsatisfied yearning, and Lizzie

repairs to the goblin-folk, to obtain from them, if possible, the fruits for which her sister pines. Lizzie, however, desires to pay for the dainties which her sister had taken as a gift: a subtle hint, we suppose, that the pleasures which are noxious when unearned may fairly be enjoyed as the reward of toil or duty. But the goblins reject Lizzie's offered fee, forbid her to take the fruit home, and insist that she shall taste it on the spot. At length she triumphs over their wiles and menaces, and escapes home to her sister. Then, by a process which is the least distinct part of the story, Lizzie wins Laura to repentance, and to a relish for those homely joys which she had scorned for the baneful sweets of Elf-land. The reader may easily draw the moral of this quaint fable for himself; but we must show him, by an extract or two, the dramatic and pictorial power with which Miss Rossetti translates herself into the nature of her goblins, and back again into that of her pure-minded heroine. The elves espy Lizzie as she approaches them on behalf of her sister:—

Laughed every goblin  
When they spied her peeping:  
Came towards her hobbling,  
Flying, running, leaping,  
Puffing and blowing,  
Chuckling, clapping, crowing,  
Chuckling and goblining,  
Mopping and mowing,  
Full of airs and graces,  
Pulling wry faces,  
Demure grimaces,  
Cat-like and rat-like,  
Ratel- and wombat-like,  
Snail-paced in a hurry,  
Parrot-voiced and whistler,  
Helter skelter, hurry skurry,  
Chattering like magpies,  
Fluttering like pigeons,  
Gliding like fishes,—  
Hugged her and kissed her,  
Squeezed and caressed her:  
Stretched up their dishes,  
Panniers, and plates:  
"Look at our apples  
Russet and dun,  
Bob at our cherries,  
Bite at our peaches,  
Citrons and dates,  
Grapes for the saking,  
Pears red with basking  
Out in the sun,  
Plums on their twigs;  
Pluck them and suck them,  
Pomegranates, figs."

But, the temptation being withstood, the tempters show the true spite of goblin nature:—

They began to scratch their pates,  
No longer wagging, purring,  
But visibly demurring,  
Grunting and snarling.  
One called her proud,  
Cross-grained, uncivil;  
Their tones waxed loud,  
Their looks were evil.  
Lashing their tails,  
They trod and hustled her,  
Elbowed and jostled her,  
Clawed with their nails,  
Barking, mewling, hissing, mocking,  
Tore her gown and soiled her stocking,  
Twitched her hair out by the roots,  
Stamped upon her tender feet,  
Held her hands and squeezed their fruits  
Against her mouth to make her eat.

White and golden Lizzie stood,  
Like a lily in a flood,—  
Like a rock of blue-veined stone  
Lashed by tides obstreperously,—  
Like a beacon left alone  
In a hoary roaring sea,  
Sending up a golden fire,—  
Like a fruit-crowned orange-tree  
White with blossoms honey-sweet  
Sore beset by wasp and bee,—  
Like a royal virgin town  
Topped with gilded dome and spire  
Close beleaguered by a fleet  
Mad to tug her standard down.

The poems that follow are of various merit, both in kind and degree; but even in the case of those which we least like—'Sister Maude,' for example,—there is not one without an idea for its root, or without the complete unfolding of that idea for its purpose. Sometimes, as in 'Love from the North' and 'Maude Clare,'

the idea is rendered with a vividness and roundness that leave nothing to be added or desired. In other cases, both thought and expression are so delicate that the full meaning can only be discerned by a poetic eye. The reader, for instance, must himself bring imagination to the poem called 'An Apple Gathering,' or he will lose much of its significance. Its simple beauty of description and plaintive melody cannot well be missed; but it needs deeper insight to find in the young girl who plucks apple-blossoms for her adorning, a type of those prodigal affections that forestall their future, and are thus barren when less ardent natures are fruitful. We extract this charming idyll at full:—

#### AN APPLE GATHERING.

I plucked pink blossoms from mine apple tree  
And wore them all that evening in my hair:  
Then in due season when I went to see  
I found no apples there.  
With dangling basket all along the grass  
As I had come I went the selfsame track:  
My neighbours mocked me while they saw me pass  
So empty-handed back.

Lillian and Lillias smiled in trudging by,  
Their heaped-up basket teased me like a jeer;  
Sweet-voiced they sang beneath the sunset sky,  
Their mother's home was near.

Plump Gertrude passed me with her basket full,  
A stronger hand than hers helped it along;  
A voice talked with her through the shadows cool  
More sweet to me than song.

Ah Willie, Willie, was my love less worth  
Than apples with their green leaves piled above?  
I counted russet apples on the earth  
Of far less worth than love.

So once it was with me you stooped to talk  
Laughing and listening in this very lane:  
To think that by this way we used to walk  
We shall not walk again!

I let my neighbours pass me, ones and twos  
And groups; the latest said the night grew chill,  
And hastened: but I loitered, while the dews  
Fell fast I loitered still.

The sweetness of these lines lingers on the ear, and makes us regret that Miss Rossetti, who is, when she chooses, a mistress of verbal harmony, should at times employ discords with a frequency which aims at variety but results in harshness. From this flaw, however, her strains are generally free when their burden is sad; but we could well wish that the minor key which she uses so effectively were used less often. Sorrow for its own sake—sorrow unimproved into faith or resignation—has but a dangerous charm,—and, indeed, a poor one when compared with that nobler influence, of which this writer is capable. Her poem, 'From House to Home,' and her devotional pieces generally, rebuke the vain laments which she elsewhere utters. Still, we must not be ungrateful, nor repine too much that, while gathering the ripe vintage, we meet also with the hectic leaf. Miss Rossetti's poems are not all of equal merit, and there is more than one from the teaching of which we dissent; but the entire series displays imagination and beauty which are both undeniable and unborrowed.

*The Channings.* By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

It is seldom that we meet with two books, by the same author, so entirely dissimilar as 'East Lynne' and 'The Channings.' The merits of each, in its own particular line, are perhaps equal, but the style of book is as different as possible. 'East Lynne' was a romance—a love-story of the most exciting and complicated nature: it may have been a little exaggerated in parts—it may have had trifling discrepancies—portions of the story may have been improbable; but no one can deny that 'East Lynne' was a work of absorbing interest,—this interest being concentrated in the conjugal life of a lawyer in a county town, and in

the fate of his two wives. 'The Channings' is quite another kind of book, containing very little romance, scarcely any love-making,—being, indeed, just what it professes to be, "not merely a work of imagination, but a story of the Helstonleigh College boys, taken from facts of real life." As a work of art, achieving the object proposed by the author, 'The Channings' is perhaps superior to 'East Lynne'; but it is intended for a totally distinct class of readers. 'East Lynne' may have been objected to as "not a proper book for young ladies"; 'The Channings' does not contain a single line which may not be read with advantage by the very youngest and most unsophisticated school-girl. But to school-boys, or to the families of school-boys, we can imagine nothing more charming than the first perusal of this book. It will probably be read even over and over again; and it is certain that it can never be read without profit both by parents and children. It is essentially a book for young people, yet it will interest the fathers and mothers of "the rising generation." 'The Channings' is, in fact, merely the simple history of a certain eventful six months in the lives of two large families, the Channings and the Yorkes. In an old cathedral town, containing within its sacred precincts a collegiate school, live these two families. The Yorkes are a harum-scarum race—badly brought up, by a foolish Irish mother, of high rank but small income. The Channings are carefully educated—the fear of God being the chief corner-stone of that home-teaching, and the wish to do their duty thoroughly, to God and to their neighbour, being the chief aim and object of their existence. The Channings and the Yorkes are all much of an age. Roland Yorke is article to "the Proctor"—an important, bustling little man, who plays a great part in ecclesiastical matters in Helstonleigh. Arthur Channing also hopes to be article to Mr. Galloway, some fortunate day; but, till the requisite means are forthcoming, he works in the office as a paid clerk, doing all his own work and most of Roland's. Mr. Channing and his eldest son Hamish are managers of the Helstonleigh branch of a large London insurance-office;—not that Mr. Channing had ever been brought up to business, but his lawful inheritance had been thrown into Chancery, and his income was small and uncertain. The story begins with the news that the long Chancery suit is at an end: the verdict is given against the Channings; all hope of the family estates being ultimately recovered is lost for ever, and the young Channings must make up their minds to work hard for their living, and the strictest economy will be needed in order to make both ends meet comfortably. Mr. Channing is a complete cripple from rheumatic gout; he can do nothing but lie still and direct the dutiful Hamish to fulfil the task of managing the business. The Channings have all their lives looked forward to a period when they should be rich and prosperous, and unembarrassed: it seemed impossible that they should really be deprived of their inheritance. Plans had been made by each member of the family with regard to their future prospects. Mr. Channing was to go to some famous German baths; Constance, to espouse the Rev. William Yorke; Hamish will be an idle gentleman; Arthur, an article pupil of Mr. Galloway's. But these schemes all fall to the ground, except one. Constance will go out as a daily governess; Arthur, who has a taste for music, obtains the appointment of deputy-organist, in addition to his clerkship; Hamish works all day—and, as is suspected by some, all night. All do their utmost to help in this emergency; but, happen



what may to the rest of the family, Mr. Channing must go to the German baths—that alone is essential to the happiness of all the Channings. The two youngest boys are at the college-school, with the two youngest Yorkes: Tom Channing and Gerald Yorke being rivals for the seniority of the school; Tod Yorke and Charley Channing, among the junior boys, fighting, getting into mischief, learning and playing together, as neighbours and schoolfellows will.

Lady Augusta Yorke is in want of a daily governess, and engages Constance Channing, her little sister Annabel being about the age of little Fanny Yorke; and the two families live together on amicable terms throughout, till a sudden and astounding event occurs in Helstonleigh. Mr. Galloway, to the knowledge of two young men in his office, sends a 20*l.* note in a letter which never reaches its destination. It was not stolen in its transit through the Post-Office: that can be proved. The letter had been opened before it left the office, and the note abstracted by some one on the premises. This is the matter upon which the whole story turns. Roland Yorke was out the greater part of the afternoon, therefore he could not have touched the letter. Joe Jenkins, the clerk, was ill in bed, in consequence of a practical joke played by the college-boys. Arthur had gone to play the organ for the afternoon service, but had only left the office a very short time, and during that time his brother Hamish had taken his place at Mr. Galloway's. Who was the thief? Everybody suspects Arthur, except Constance and Roland Yorke. Arthur and Constance apparently have the best reasons in the world for suspecting Hamish; but as that would break the father's heart and involve the whole family in ruin, they agree to screen him at all hazards, let the consequences be what they may. Arthur is arrested; but Mr. Galloway, out of regard to his father, declines to prosecute. That, however, goes against the young man rather than not. He loses his situation at the Proctor's, but is permitted to retain that of deputy-organist, as nothing can be proved against him. Constance nearly loses her governess-ship, and quite quarrels with her lover, in spite of his having just obtained a chaplaincy in the neighbourhood, with a house and 300*l.* a year. Tom and Charley are teased and insulted at the college with being the brothers of a thief. Tom loses all chance of being senior boy, and Charley is bullied and frightened, till he tumbles into the river in a paroxysm of alarm, and disappears altogether. All this while, Mr. and Mrs. Channing are staying at Borcette, gaining health and strength, and happily unconscious of the anxiety and trouble which their children are undergoing at home. It is true, the father suspects Arthur to be guilty; but the mother, never. Hamish is their favourite, and their chief joy and pride, and it would be utterly out of the question to believe for a moment that he could do a dishonest or dishonourable action. All this is particularly well told. Hamish may be guilty—the reader can scarcely make up his own mind on the subject, so no wonder nobody else can. Appearances are strongly against both the brothers, only somehow we feel it cannot be Arthur.

The old Channings return home, he able to walk and with every hope of ultimate recovery; but all the pleasure of meeting is destroyed by the sad news that little Charley is missing, that Arthur is still under a cloud, that the prospects of the whole family are blighted by the suspicion that one among them is a thief, and all that is left to them is a never-failing faith and a firm reliance on the justice and mercy of God.

They are not disappointed: the real thief confesses all; Charley returns; Mr. William Yorke repents, and is forgiven, a little too willingly, by the gentle Constance. Mr. Channing is able to return to his work. Hamish gets a better appointment, and proposes to the lady of his affection with the most perfect security of success in his suit. Arthur is presented with his long-wished-for articles by Mr. Galloway himself; Tom regains the seniority of the school, and the whole Channing family find the benefit of having followed their father's teaching: "Hope on, strive on, work on, trust on." The Yorkes see and own their follies and mistakes; and we may leave them, in the hope of their improvement and amendment in future.

The story is slight and unimportant. The merit of it lies in the detail, and the extreme truthfulness and simplicity in which it is related. We feel, while reading it, as if we had been living all our lives in the old Cathedral town, and knew each college-boy by sight, and met the good-natured, jovial Bishop and the stiff, dignified Dean every time we went out walking. Mr. Ketch, the great enemy of the school-boys and the victim of their choicest tricks, is a capital character; and Joe Jenkins, the clerk, so humble and faithful to his master, so terribly henpecked at home, and so beloved and respected abroad, wins all our sympathy and affection. It is impossible not to read every word with interest; and we feel that we know every character intimately, and feel real regret at parting with them. The struggle in Arthur's mind between clearing his own character and exposing his brother to suspicion is very touching; and the strong affection which unites the Channing family in their troubles, as compared with the selfish carelessness of the Yorkes, cannot fail to produce a good effect upon every reader of this book, of whatever age, sex or degree.

*Revelation and Science in respect to Bunsen's Biblical Researches, &c.* By the Rev. B. W. Savile, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

THERE is a lull on the question of the 'Essays and Reviews.' Dr. Lushington has sensibly deferred his judgment until his superior Court, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has decided a similar case, now before them on appeal. Everything depends on this Committee: if they say A, Dr. Lushington will say B, some bishop will say C, and we shall have the whole alphabet of coercion said or sung for the glory of God, without as much effect on the inculcated opinions as heretofore. In the mean time the *Quarterly Review* makes its appearance with a laboured article on the training of the clergy, the opening of which announces, in cautious terms, that a new alarm is arising. The number of the young men who seek admission into holy orders is diminishing. We do not wonder at it; nor should we be at all surprised if the standard of ability among them were also on the decline. What are young men to do who feel the spirit within them honest and true? If the Establishment unequivocally gave them breadth of opinion, they would know what they were about: and so they would if it locked them up by close subscription, and kept the fetters equally tight from first to last. But they see that they are to be bound down at entrance, that a very large loosening of the tether is to be allowed, while Dr. Lushington and the Lords of the Privy Council are to be always at work to settle whether a poor priest has gone beyond the range which the times are to allow. No wonder if young gentlemen in these days feel no great vocation.

We are not disposed to enter into any close

conflict, while the matter is thus hung up; and if we were, we should not think it worth while to bandy blows with Mr. Savile. A couple of instances of his plan of proceeding will be enough. He announces that Pope Pius the Fourth, by issuing a new creed, has made the Church of Rome brand herself as being "novel, heretical and apostate." For this he quotes the Council of Ephesus (A.D. 431), which decreed that "whoever shall dare to compose any other creed beside that . . . of Nicæa . . . they shall be deposed, the bishops from their episcopal office, the clergymen from the clergy." Now, first, if Mr. Savile had been much of a canonist, he would have known that the performance by a bishop of an act inferring his deposition does not, *per se*, make his Church heretical: and he would further have seen that the decree is relative to discipline alone, without reference to doctrine; so that, provided the new creed were but orthodox, the Church which adopted it might be, in the common non-doctrinal sense, heretical, but would not be *apostate*. Secondly, if Mr. Savile's maxim be true, what is the Church of England, which adopts the Athanasian Creed? Is the Athanasian Creed the one settled by the Nicene Council? Does not every one know that it was composed long after the Council of Ephesus? Mr. Savile reminds us of a young clergyman, just ordained thirty years ago, upon the usual modicum of Paley and Pearson, who thought that he must talk a little theology to a college friend who was still in the outer court, among the laity. And so he went on until he ended with, "It all arises, you see, from those Roman Catholics making baptism a sacrament—Bless me! I forgot; so do we."

Again, Mr. Savile revives, from Wheatly, the excuse for the Athanasian Creed, that the greater part of it is *sermon*, which anybody may believe or not, the damnatory clauses referring only to the *text*. We quote a morsel for the admiration of our readers:—

"Thus the popular idea, to which, we suppose, the Essayist inclines,—that every word of the Creed is to be believed on pain of damnation,—is, in reality, a delusion, when the Creed itself is carefully examined. For all that is required of us, as necessary to salvation, is, that before all things we hold the Catholic faith; and the Catholic faith is explained to be this—that we worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity, neither confounding the persons nor dividing the substance; which is repeated further on. So that in all things, as is afore said, the Unity in Trinity is to be worshipped. He, therefore, that will be saved must thus think of the Trinity. . . . What else the Creed contains is only brought as a proof and illustration in support, both of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also that of the Atonement; and therefore, as Wheatly truly observes, 'requires our assent no more than a sermon to prove or illustrate a text. The text, we know, is the word of God, and therefore necessary to be believed; but no person is, for that reason, bound to believe every particular of the sermon deduced from it on pain of damnation, though every little of it may be true.'"

This beats all the Essayists and Reviewers for sheer heresy. According to Mr. Savile, the equal divinity of the three persons, the uncreated character of the second, the eternity of the three, &c., are but points of the sermon, illustrating the text, but not necessary parts of belief. With reference to his confinement of the denunciation to the leading statement, or *text*, there is a verse at the end which Mr. Savile has omitted, and for good reason. "This [*i.e.* all that has preceded] is the Catholic Faith: which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved."

Enough of Mr. Savile. When will the time come for bishops to see that a system thus supported cannot stand? The author before us is

not the only instance, by a great many, of clergymen who cannot steer clear of Scylla without falling into Charybdis. Without any disposition to be severe upon the shifts which the present subscriptions inevitably require, it is impossible to bear, without indignant remonstrance, attempts at coercion on the part of those whose defence of one part of their own subscription requires the repudiation of another. Taking this subscription to be reasonable, and its consequences legitimate, it follows that the orthodoxy of the English Establishment is a contest of opposite heresies.

*The Life and Letters of Washington Irving.*  
Edited by his Nephew, Pierre M. Irving.  
3 vols. Vol. I. (Bentley.)

It is just one hundred and one years ago that a seafaring Presbyterian from Orkney wedded a pretty Cornish and Episcopalian girl at Falmouth. The young couple settled in New York. Eleven children came of their union, of whom Washington Irving was the eighth, born two-and-twenty years after the marriage of his parents—namely, in 1783. The chief of this household, if not a sour, was a stern Presbyterian. He spoiled his children's half-holidays by devoting them to catechizings, and made their Sabbaths unlovely by excess of religious exercises. They were driven into the belief that nothing could be pleasant but what was wicked, and their only idea of "playing" was at giving and taking the Sacrament. But yoked with the Orcadian merchant was his gentle wife, still an Episcopalian at heart, and the sun of her affection and the brightness of her good sense kept the young people observant of duties towards the well-meaning father, from which otherwise they would have broken off. Of the eleven children, only one, and she died early, remained faithful to the covenant. As for Washington, he paid the most touching compliment to that dear mother that it ever entered the heart of child to pay. The little fellow went silently over to the Episcopal Church and obtained confirmation. The secret he kept to himself; but as he, during his father's lifetime, followed the unsuspecting sire to "chapel," his young heart must have often beat there to the tune of "This is nae my ain house, I knaw by the biggin' o't!"

Blest by the Bishop, and blest earlier by the Washington after whom he was named, his enthusiastic nursemaid having held him up for that purpose to the hero, young Irving, of a family friendly to American liberty, but not apparently enthusiastic about it, was doubly armed to encounter the world and the temptations thereof. The defects in the paternal code for ruling a household drove Irving into many temptations from which the father would have kept him. Even as the boy became an Episcopalian, so did he learn dancing, and so did he resort to the theatre. In the last case he would run home to prayers, walk demurely up to bed, drop himself from his bed-room window, and so back to the play again, re-entering the house by scaling the wall, like Don Giovanni. A lad who should play such tricks now, we should consider on the high road to ruin; but in these later days fathers make friends of their boys, and the young heart knows of one hypocrisy the less.

Irving received what would be called a middle-class education, which, popularly speaking, is very "middling" indeed; something of everything and not much of anything. At the end of it, or rather long before, he was looking out to the world for a purpose. He would have been a sailor, but he could not sleep on hard boards, hated salt pork, and, besides, had a consumptive cough. He turned for a while to

the law, and subsequently travelled into what then seemed distant and savage wilds, but which are now crowded by highly-civilized persons cutting and maiming each other, and destroying life with most uncivilized eagerness. Then came little love passages of no great seriousness, the tuning of the strings only, before the harp of the heart is touched to the old melody of human life. Withal, Irving was delicate, not framed to struggle with difficulties, not strung to bear disappointments; and so, in 1804, the young fellow addicted to, but not yet celebrated in, literature, thought of winning health and strength for both mind and body, by coming to the Old Europe, which every American respects, however much he may abuse it. As he went up, or was assisted up, the ship's side that was to carry him to Bordeaux, the Yankee captain, Shaler, remarked, with laudable delicacy of feeling, "There's a chap that will go overboard before we get across."

The captain was mistaken; and Irving, after passing through the best half of Europe, reached London in October, 1805, brimfull of nationality and attired in "a light grey coat, white embroidered vest and coloured smallclothes, when all England was in mourning" for the death of Nelson. The victory purchased at the cost of that life lost half its triumph. "The song of triumph," writes Irving, "was suppressed; among the lowest of the mob I can hear Nelson's eulogium passed from mouth to mouth; every one yields his voice to the national tribute of gratitude and affection." The joy for the achievement was almost quenched in sorrow for Nelson's fall.

Throughout the details of this journey, numerous extracts are given from the journal kept by the traveller, the most interesting portion of which has reference to the sojourn in London. The dramatic criticisms are especially good; and pompous John Kemble, who owed half his excellence to the drilling of his sister, with that same Mrs. Siddons and George Frederick Cooke, are pictured forth in very brilliant colours. Mr. Irving once saw Kemble in Jaffier, not one of his perfect representations. Mr. Hargrave was the Pierre, "and a noisy conquering bully did he make of him. I would have given anything to have had Cooper or Fennell in the character; so you see a principal character may be miserably performed even on the London stage." This appearance of Hargrave was, however, illustrative of a custom, the breach of which, now-a-days, has become the "observance." In those olden times, each opening season of the patent theatres brought with it a certain number of young actors and actresses from the country, who were allowed to try the town in some leading part. If they succeeded, they at once took a position here, or returned to the greater of the provincial theatres with the much-desired stamp of metropolitan approval upon them. If they failed, they went back, to work and study for another trial. We have nothing like this now. The custom ceased with Mr. Macready, who brought Anderson from the provinces, and invited G. V. Brooke from Manchester, who was "underlined" for Othello, but was then too timid to tempt fortune.

In after years, when Irving's name was dear to many a reader, who only knew of him that he was the author of the 'Sketch-Book,' he met Mrs. Siddons here in London. The account of the interview shows what a clever actress the astute Sarah was, both on and off the stage:—

"Not long after the 'Sketch-Book' had been published in London, and made its author remarked among its literary circles, he met Mrs. Siddons in some fashionable assemblage, and was brought up to be introduced. The Queen of Tragedy had then long left the stage; but her manner and tones to

the last partook of its measured stateliness. The interview was characteristic. As he approached, and was introduced, she looked at him for a moment, and then, in her clear and deep-toned voice, she slowly enunciated 'You've made me weep.' Nothing could have been finer than such a compliment from such a source; but the 'accost' was so abrupt, and the manner so peculiar, that never was modest man so completely disconcerted, and put out of countenance. The appropriate response would have been obvious enough at a more collected moment; but taken entirely by surprise, Geoffrey had not a word to say for himself, and very soon took occasion to retreat, and join a group of talkers that were near. After the appearance of his 'Bracebridge Hall' he met her in company again, and was asked by a friend to be presented. He told him he had before gone through that ceremony, but he had been so abashed by her address, and acquitted himself so shabbily, that he was afraid to claim acquaintance. 'Come then with me,' said his friend, 'and I will stand by you,' so he went forward, and, singularly enough, was met with an address of the self-same fashion: 'You've made me weep again.' But now he was prepared, and immediately replied with a complimentary allusion to the melting effect of her own pathos, as realized by himself at the period we have been tracing."

On his return to New York in 1806, with a lock of hair in a golden locket which had been sentimentally conferred on him by the wife of an Italian gentleman, for whom he felt such admiration that he had stolen her pocket-handkerchief, Irving worked at literature, dabbled at law, and went up to pass for a barrister:—

"I once heard him illustrate the extent of his professional acquirements at this period by the following anecdote:—Josiah Ogden Hoffman and Martin Wilkins, an effective and witty advocate, had been appointed to examine students for admission. One of them acquitted himself very lamely, and at the supper, which it was the custom for the candidates to give to the examiners when they passed upon their several merits, Hoffman paused in coming to this one, and turning to Wilkins said, as if in hesitation, though all the while intending to admit him, 'Martin, I think he knows a little law.'—'Make it stronger, Jo,' was the reply; 'd—d little'; an emphatic distinction, to which Mr. Irving intimated that he had an unquestionable title."

Of course, the barrister was only nominally so. For awhile he seems to have contemplated politics; but, as he says, "Truly this saving one's country is a nauseous piece of business, and if patriotism is such a dirty virtue, prythee no more of it!" Then came his serious love affair with young Matilda Hoffman, the memory of which was a joy and a pang to him for ever. For her sake he laboured as he had never done before, but he laboured in vain. He was to win by his labour love and fortune; but Death won the young girl, and Irving never allowed his heart to be moved by love for mortal woman again. The family of the intended bride seems to have borne the loss with more resignation than the lover. Irving had written an epitaph, and on

"May 29th, Mrs. Hoffman writes, in reply to a letter that is lost: 'I admire the inscriptions you wrote—the first I like the best, it is very descriptive of Matilda's character: but you will be disappointed to hear that nothing of that kind can be done; her remains are deposited in the family vault.'"

Irving now turned to literature, as to a physician who might minister to a mind diseased. To depend upon it for bread,—he had not the courage nor the hopefulness for that. His brothers joined with him in a commercial partnership, in order that he might make of literature a pastime. Therewith, he set all the old Dutch families in America in a state of irritation by

his con-  
his fan-  
bocker-  
aide-d-  
count-  
cluded  
for a  
the A  
afford  
Camp-  
"I  
her hu-  
scale-  
"that  
Byron-  
write  
writes  
under-  
comes  
and qu-  
in deep  
in their  
insured  
can't p-  
is apt  
sider h-  
come  
repeate  
Irving  
charac-  
humour  
matter  
bulk.  
up, per-  
well in  
fashion-  
all; no  
diamond  
Who  
ber of  
pool, t  
and po  
"there  
cares h  
mind, i  
and he  
of his p  
ness, t  
finding  
to surr  
stormy  
in a pa  
how ou  
is, inde  
say tha  
is not l  
smiles,  
very co  
comfort  
tempest  
content  
rate po  
the drea  
however  
his app  
count o  
distress  
heart is  
William  
ments f  
brother  
individu  
tance w  
among  
around  
seems t  
still be  
to shel  
of the u  
He w  
ruin.  
ruptcy,  
Govern  
in his  
which l  
Albe



his comic abuse of solemn historical names in his famous 'History of New York,' by Knickerbocker. He figures for a brief space as an aide-de-camp in the short war between his country and England; the which being concluded, he came over amongst us, in intention for a season only, but sojourned on this side the Atlantic seventeen years. This sojourn affords some pictures of interest. Here are Campbell and Scott in characteristic positions:

"I expressed to Mrs. Campbell my regret 'that her husband had not attempted something on a grand scale.'—'It is unfortunate for Campbell,' says she, 'that he lives in the same age with Scott and Byron.' I asked why.—'Oh!' said she, 'they write so much and so rapidly. Now Campbell writes slowly, and it takes him some time to get under weigh; and just as he has fairly begun, out comes one of their poems, that sets the world agog, and quite daunts him, so that he throws by his pen in despair.' I pointed out the essential difference in their kinds of poetry, and the qualities which insured perpetuity to that of her husband. 'You can't persuade Campbell of that,' said she. 'He is apt to undervalue his own works, and to consider his own little lights put out, whenever they come blazing out with their great torches.' I repeated the conversation to Scott (continues Mr. Irving) some time afterward, and it drew forth a characteristic comment. 'Pooh!' said he, good-humouredly, 'how can Campbell mistake the matter so much! Poetry goes by quality, not by bulk. My poems are mere cairngorms, wrought up, perhaps, with a cunning hand, and may pass well in the market as long as cairngorms are the fashion; but they are mere Scotch pebbles, after all; now Tom Campbell's are real diamonds, and diamonds of the first water.'"

When compelled to become an active member of the firm held by the brothers at Liverpool, trade and its anxieties took all the spirit and power out of him. In 1816—

"there had been 'such a throng of worldly cares hurrying backward and forward through his mind, that it was 'worn as bare as a market-place,' and he felt too great mental sterility to take hold of his pen. His heart was filled with fresh uneasiness, too, on getting back to Birmingham, and finding it uncertain whether they would be able to surmount their troubles, and work through the stormy season. I must wait here awhile (he writes) in a passive state, watching the turn of events, and how our affairs are likely to turn out. My bread is, indeed, 'cast upon the waters,' and I can only say that I hope to 'find it after many days.' It is not long since I felt myself quite sure of fortune's smiles, and began to entertain what I thought very sober and rational schemes for my future comfort and establishment. At present I feel so tempest-tossed, and weather-beaten, that I shall be content to be quits with fortune for a very moderate portion, and give up all my sober schemes as the dreams of fairyland. His cares and troubles, however, were at all times chiefly occasioned by his apprehensions for his connexions, and the account of the difficulties of his brother Ebenezer had distressed him more than anything else. 'My heart is torn every way,' he writes to his brother William in expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the assistance he was rendering to this brother, 'by anxiety for my relatives. My own individual interests are nothing. The merest pittance would content me if I could crawl out from among these troubles and see my connexions safe around me.' Towards the close of the year he seems to have cherished a hope 'that he would still be able to return home, and have wherewithal to shelter him from the storms and buffetings of the uncertain world.'"

He was saved for literary fame by commercial ruin. The business firm collapsed in bankruptcy, and Washington Irving, refusing a Government appointment, sat down with calm in his heart, and began the 'Sketch-Book'—which Murray declined to publish!

Albemarle Street subsequently thought

better of it, and thence came pleasant consequences:—

"As I am launched upon the literary world here, I find my opportunities of observation extending. Murray's drawing-room is a great resort of first-rate literary characters; whenever I have a leisure hour I go there, and seldom fail to meet with some interesting personages. The hours of access are from two to five. It is understood to be a matter of privilege, and that you must have a general invitation from Murray. Here I frequently meet with such personages as Gifford, Campbell, Foscolo, Hallam (author of a work on the Middle Ages), Southey, Milman, Scott, Belzoni, &c. &c. The visitors are men of different politics, though most frequently ministerialists. Gifford, of whom, as an old adversary, you may be curious to know something, is a small, shrivelled, deformed man of about sixty, with something of a humped back, eyes that diverge, and a large mouth. He is generally reclining on one of the sofas, and supporting himself by the cushions, being very much debilitated. He is mild and courteous in his manners, without any of the petulance that you would be apt to expect, and is quite simple, unaffected, and unassuming. Murray tells me that Gifford does not write any full articles for the Review, but revises, modifies, prunes, and prepares whatever is offered; and is very apt to extract the sting from articles that are rather virulent."

This volume closes with full details of the history of the publication of the 'Sketch-Book.' We have, therefore, as yet only the present and pleasant prelude to a world of interest and amusement to come. The promise held out in this first portion of the work is warrant of what may be expected in the succeeding parts; for, saving the one affair of the heart to which we have alluded, the chief interest we have in Washington Irving is connected with the period dating from the time when he proved himself a man among men.

*Arne; or, Peasant Life in Norway: a Norwegian Tale.* By Björnstjerne Björnson. (Trübner & Co.)

It is a piece of good luck to find in these days of rapid intercommunication a work of fiction unknown to the public. It is true that Norway is, in a literary sense, a very remote and unproductive country. We have in England some clever books on its ancient literature; but modern publications, however, seldom come under the pen of the critic. We have the honour to introduce M. Björnson to the English reader.

Since the separation of Norway from Denmark, Norway has striven to take an independent position and command the respect of the old and powerful nations of Europe. The excellent Constitution which she obtained in 1814 placed her amongst the free nations of the world, and from that period she dates her new life. Her long union with and dependence on Denmark, extending over several centuries, kept a once great people in a sort of dull, dreamy state. What Norway is capable of she has shown in the few years that have elapsed since her separation from Denmark, in the rapid improvement of her internal resources for commerce, ship-building, &c. Small as the nation is, it boasts remarkable men in science, art and literature,—though in letters she has hitherto been much influenced by the older and rich literature of her Danish sister. A few writers and poets endeavoured to create a national literature, with indifferent success. It required a man of genius to do this,—and this genius, we think, she has now produced. Björnstjerne Björnson is the name of a young writer whose works—a few short stories, some poems and a dramatic work or two—have created an extraordinary sensation through Scandinavia. From

an obscure publisher in a small town in the north of Norway, his book soon found its way to the right places,—and when it came to the capital of Denmark it caused equal pleasure and astonishment. The feeling between Denmark and Norway has, unfortunately, in later years been less cordial, and a sort of peevish, suspicious tone on the side of the Danes and a boastful behaviour on that of the Norwegians has not tended to strengthen the feeling of friendship. That a book written by a Norwegian, whose subjects, style and dialect (the language generally spoken in Norway is Danish) so thoroughly represent his nation, should immediately have gained unquestionable praise from all Danes and Swedes, speaks strongly for its great intrinsic merit. But after all it is no wonder. We know of nothing more beautiful than some of these stories. What originality, purity and simplicity—what poetry! His heroes are peasants, his heroines peasant-girls; but how happy we feel in their society—how deeply interested in what they say and do! In style, these stories bear a slight resemblance to the old Sagas; the characters described are so true to nature, so real, that you seem to feel their presence, and fancy them old acquaintances after a few strokes of the pen. With M. Björnson a new era begins in Scandinavian literature,—he being not thirty years old yet.

'Arne,' his newest tale, is in more respects than one worthy of our attention: first, as describing manners which present a curious contrast to our own; and, then, because the tale is told with a simplicity and feeling which remind us of the attractive style of Herr Andersen.

On the top of a hill covered with fir, heath, birch and juniper, in a lonely part of Norway, Arne, the hero, was born. His mother's name was Margit; and she was the only child of a poor widow, who, we are told, "managed her farm at Kempen like a man," and at this time "owned four cows, sixteen sheep and half a horse." Nils, the tailor, becomes the husband of Margit, and leads her a miserable life, being of dissipated habits and addicted to drinking.

The trials of the mother and child are very touchingly described. Arne, who had been his mother's treasure and consolation, was gradually becoming estranged from her by the evil influence and the sneers of his good-for-nothing father. On one occasion, he was induced by the gibes of the latter to mimic his mother's mode of singing, poor Margit being evidently no adept in the art, and her voice suffering moreover from the tearful hoarseness which too often obstructed it. She was deeply hurt and offended at the heartless disrespect evinced in this instance by her boy, but said nothing, took up her work, and went out quietly to another part of the building. Arne was immediately smitten with remorse at his cruelty:—

He threw himself on the ground, wept aloud, and longed to hide himself for ever in the earth. He could not rest, he rose and left the house. Passing by the barn, he there saw his mother sitting making a new shirt of fine cloth for him. It was her usual habit to sing a Psalm while sewing; now, however, she was silent. Then Arne could bear it no longer; he threw himself on the grass at her feet, looked up in her face and sobbed bitterly. Margit left off her sewing, and took his head between her hands. "Poor Arne!" said she, putting her face down to his. He did not attempt to say a word, but wept as he had never wept before. "I was sure you were good at heart," said she, stroking his head.—"Mother, you must not refuse what I am now going to ask," were the first words he was able to utter.—"You know I never do refuse you," answered she. He tried to stop his tears, and then, with his face still in her

lap, he stammered out, "Do sing a little for me, mother!"—"That, you know, I cannot," she said, after a pause.—"Sing something for me, mother," repeated the boy, "or I shall never be able to look you in the face again." She went on stroking his hair, but was silent. "Do sing, do sing, mother dear," he entreated, "or I shall go so far away you will never see me any more." Although now fourteen or fifteen years old, he lay with his head in his mother's lap, and she began to sing:

Lord, take the child in thy strong hand.

She sang some more verses. Arne lay still; a beautiful peace seemed to enter his whole being, and under its soothing influence he slept. The last word that he heard distinctly was "Jesu,"—it transported him into regions of light, and he fancied that he listened to a chorus of voices, but his mother's voice was clearer than all. Sweeter tones he thought he had never heard, and it seemed to him that he prayed to be allowed to sing in like manner; and then at once he began gently and softly, and still more softly, until his bliss became rapture, his voice grew louder, and then suddenly all disappeared. He awoke, looked about him, listened attentively, but heard nothing but the little rivulet which flowed past the barn with its usual ripple: the mother was gone, but she had placed the half-made shirt and his jacket under his head.

Nils, the tailor, becomes worse and worse, until one night, in a fit of drunken passion, he attempts to strangle his wife. Here occurs a dramatic scene between father and son, which we extract:—

Scarcely did Nils perceive Margit, before he shouted out, "Do you dare to look up? Ah, you also want to see to what a state you have brought me. Well, so I look (staring at her), exactly so." He rose and went across the room to her. She hid herself under the bed-clothes. "No, do not hide, I am sure to find you," said he, stretching out his right hand and pulling off the bed-clothes and pressing his finger on her throat.—"Father!" said Arne.—"Well, how thin and shrivelled you have become! there is no depth of flesh here." The mother seized his hand with both hers, but was unable to free herself, so they rolled from the bed down on the floor together. "Father!" again said Arne.—"So there is life in you now, is there? Look how she wriggles her body, the ugly thing! Tickle, tickle."—"Father!" repeated Arne, in a loud voice,—and ran to a corner of the room where an axe was standing. "Is it only out of perverseness that you do not scream?" continued Nils; "but you had better take care: I have got such a funny fancy in my head.—Tickle, tickle."—"Father!" shouted Arne, and seized the axe, but stood nailed to the spot, for at the very same moment his father raised himself from the ground, gave a shriek, cried "Jesu Christ!" and fell down senseless. Arne scarcely knew where he was, and almost expected that a door would burst open and that a strong light would rush in from some unknown quarter. His mother then began to breathe heavily as if oppressed by some weight lying upon her. At last she lifted herself up a little, and saw her husband stretched out on the floor and her son standing over him with the axe. "Good Lord! what have you done?" cried she; and, throwing a petticoat around her, she got up and came to her son. Then he recovered the use of his tongue.—"Father fell down of himself," he said in a low voice.—"Arne, Arne, I cannot believe you," cried the mother reproachfully.—"Now Christ forgive you;" and she threw herself on the body in great grief. But the boy was now out of his stupor, and knelt down. "As true as I expect grace from God, he fell as he stood. I had almost thought of doing it!"—"Then has the Lord been here himself," she said softly, sat down on the floor and gazed at the corpse.

The lonely life of the widowed mother and her son are then described, intermingled with sketches of Northern scenery and the interior of a parson's *ménage*, reminding us here and there of some pretty household scenes in 'The Amber Witch.' Arne falls in love, and his courtship

is as strange as his life has been. After a touching interlude in a cavern, too long to be quoted here, where the mother is found weeping over a dead body, Arne marries and becomes a wealthy farmer.

The incidents in this tale are few; and those, therefore, who look for a regular plot will be disappointed. We recommend the book for the insight it gives into peasant life in Norway, and for the singularity and pathos of the narrative, which oblige the reader when once he has taken it up to read to the end. We should be glad to see an English translation of this little volume.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Lessons of my Farm: a Book for Amateur Agriculturists, &c.* By Robert Scott Burn. (Lockwood & Co.)—A very useful little book, written in the lively style which will attract the amateur class to whom it is dedicated. Its contents relate to Plants, their cultivation and their produce; Implements used in the culture of plants, and Manures; and there are chapters on live stock, the dairy, poultry, &c. The dish thus laid before the reader is, perhaps, too much overlaid with the garnishing. There are too many pages of the book in the style of the opening sentences:—"Of the ever-new and ever-changing pleasures of a country life, I know of none so delightful as rambling through your own fields—tiny as they may be thought by the big farmer of the day—watching the progress of the crops which they bear, or sharing in the labour by which these are productive. Even in dreary winter-time the pleasure is not despicable." The dish contains, however, also well-chosen and substantial food. The book contains much sound advice and accurate description. Enough is given of the average conclusions of ordinary agricultural experience to make its information trustworthy. And there is quite sufficient also of the special and exceptional—many of its pages being devoted to descriptions of the "hobby" in all the many forms in which that commonly domesticated animal is known in the agricultural world. In this latter particular Mr. Scott Burn's book resembles all that are addressed to unprofessional readers: it differs favourably, however, from its rivals and companions in this class—in due prominence being given to the rules and results of common farm practice, and especially in the honesty which tells its readers that the pleasure which they may derive from carrying out its instructions will be paid for at a somewhat high rate. The author has had experience enough to learn, and is honest enough to say that "while pleasures of no ordinary kind are derivable from the possession of a 'play-farm,' profits of the highly satisfactory golden-coloured kind, so much written about lately, are not quite so easily extracted from them. The fields of our amateur's farm are somehow or other more remarkable for their absorptive than their productive qualities." "In short, if amateur farming is taken up only with the view of making money by it, it had better be let alone. For, as the work of the amateur farm must be done, in nine cases out of ten, by hired labour, little profit will result. Let it satisfy the amateur farmer if he makes ends meet; and do not even let him grumble if he pays some 10*l.* or 20*l.* a-year more for his farm than he would do otherwise for a house alone. The truth is, that the health derivable, and the pleasures, too, from the fields of a pet farm, are worth a good deal. Men will spend money some way, and I know none more productive of real satisfaction—moral as well as physical—than farming a 'wee bit land.' Putting all things together, amateur farming does pay, though not always in the pecuniary sense." A monthly calendar of farm operations is given in an appendix; and the book is sufficiently illustrated with engravings of implements, plants, and animals.

*Château Frissac; or, Home Scenes in France.* By Chroniqueuse. (Tinsley Brothers).—This tale must have tested the Italic type of its printers severely;—containing as it does an assortment of French ejacula-

tions and phrases, rich and delicate enough to rejoice the heart of a *Mrs. Wittitery*, and other sentimental readers of her class, who fancy there is a rare sweetness and evidence of aristocratic refinement in the use of foreign words and phrases. To ourselves, such affectation is more oppressive in books than it is even when it is encountered in society. When will it be understood that the English language is, really, capable of expressing most, if not all, sentiments—and of describing most, if not all, real or imaginative scenes? When will the polyglott style be handed over to grooms of the chamber, intent on producing fashionable novels—and to the milliner's apprentice who could not strike terror into the hearts of *Lady Pentecost* and her cousins, if she did not treat them to wonderful phrases in an unknown tongue? The tale is not ill meant: being intended to illustrate how the system of making up marriages in France works for the happiness and domestic comfort of those concerned. It is obvious that the writer knows her subject, and some of her scenes are sprightly enough; even though they be written in that French-English which we desire to discountenance.

*Will-o'-the-Wisps; or, Lights and Sprites.* Translated from the German, by Lady Maxwell Wallace. (Bell & Daldy).—The Germans assuredly excel us in tales of this kind. Let the reader take this one how he will—whether as an allegory, or merely as a fancy piece,—the quaintness and freshness of the story will enchain him till the end of it is reached.

*On the History of Greek Literature in England, from the Earliest Times to the End of the Reign of James the First.* By Sir George Young, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is an essay which gained the Le Bas prize in 1861. It is creditable as a prize essay, and the later period is worthy of attention: but the earlier history is too ambitiously treated. It is the fault of all these prize essays that the subjects are too wide, and invite that generality for which youthful learning has not enough of particulars. If those who assign the subjects would take a narrower ground, such as might exercise young writers in bringing all their research to bear upon a special point, these prizes might be made more useful. The progress of Greek in England in and about the time of Erasmus would have been a good subject.

*The Cambridge Year-Book and University Almanack for 1862.* By W. White. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is more confined to the current year than the Cambridge Calendar, and for many persons will be found more useful.

*The Student's Manual of the English Language. Lectures on the English Language.* By G. P. Marsh. Edited, with additional Lectures and Notes, by Dr. W. Smith, LL.D. (Murray).—*English Retraced; or, Remarks, Critical and Philological, founded on a Comparison of the Breches Bible with the English of the Present Day.* (Bell & Daldy).—The work which Dr. Smith has edited is one of real and acknowledged merit, and likely to meet with a wider reception from his hands than in its original form. He has substituted for Mr. Marsh's two introductory chapters, two of his own, containing a compact yet distinct summary of what is to be found in the best writers, on the origin, affinities and elements of the English language. Throughout the rest of the work, he has simply performed the duties of editor, omitting and correcting as he thought desirable, and adding materials in the shape of notes and illustrations. It appears he had projected and commenced a work on the history of the English language in conjunction with the late Dr. Donaldson, so that he was the better prepared for the task he has now executed. Much curious and useful information is given at the end of different lectures, including interesting philological remarks culled from various sources, portions of Anglo-Saxon grammar, and explanations of prefixes and affixes, besides illustrative passages from old writers, which are footnotes in Mr. Marsh's work. On the whole, we may say, Dr. Smith's editorial skill has been worthily employed in producing a manual of great utility. Of 'English Retraced' there is little to be said; except that it is rather a heterogeneous collection of not very valuable observations upon particular points and words in our language, suggested and illustrated by passages taken at random from the

N° 1  
Geneve  
old En  
and in  
whose  
A H  
Kallisch  
first p  
outline  
minu  
which  
to the  
possess  
gressive  
Our o  
patien  
exercis  
words.  
mathie  
Testam  
the par  
proving  
that th  
be atte  
discipl  
classica  
be four  
strict  
treatm  
the He  
To this  
less tha  
and La  
In the  
—the m  
means  
tenses;  
ness an  
played  
it is of  
mine we  
the cor  
simple  
fourtee  
by the  
past, so  
sent, at  
careful  
be after  
reading  
Of m  
—The  
Letter t  
Milroy  
Bill in  
Bill to  
sequenc  
—Auth  
Capt. J  
Church  
Gronow  
ion; H  
Brish &  
& Hall  
ture, by  
Questio  
M. Ber  
the East  
Prince  
on the  
the Rev  
double  
and th  
The A  
by the  
No. 5  
taining  
Domest  
cripts)  
(Dean)  
Almard  
Belmour  
Beale's  
Black's  
Bunting  
Burke's  
Carlyle's  
Civil-Ser  
Cooley's  
Crab's  
Cyclope



Geneva version of the Bible, as well as from other old English writings. The author is an admirer, and in some sort a copyist, of Horne Tooke, whose name he often mis-spells Took.

*A Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises.* By M. M. Kalisch, Ph.D. M.A. (Longman & Co.).—In this first part or volume, Dr. Kalisch gives the broad outlines of the language, leaving all niceties and minute details to be discussed in a second volume, which is in the press. As a practical introduction to the study of Hebrew, the present instalment possesses the advantages of being systematic, progressive, and abundantly illustrated by exercises. Our only fear is, that few students will have the patience to work their way through such a mass of exercises, many of them consisting of isolated words. We think the plan pursued in chrestomathies, of giving easy selections from the Old Testament, with notes and references to explain the parsing, at once more interesting and more improving. Dr. Kalisch is ambitious enough to think that the study of Hebrew, with his Grammar, may be attended with the same advantages of mental discipline as are to be derived from that of the classical languages. He says his arrangement will be found "to partake, in some measure, of the strictness of mathematical sequence; a method of treatment, of which the wonderful consistency of the Hebrew tongue admits in an unusual degree." To this we cannot but demur. We hold it little less than absurd to put Hebrew on a par with Greek and Latin, as an instrument of intellectual training. In the classical languages—particularly the Greek—the nicest shades of thought may be expressed by means of the ample apparatus of cases, moods and tenses; while Hebrew is remarkable for its rudeness and imperfection, the same form being employed to denote many quite different ideas, so that it is often a matter of no small difficulty to determine which is intended, even with the assistance of the context. Thus Dr. Kalisch himself tells us the simple future tense is used to express no less than fourteen distinct notions; while, when it is preceded by the *vau conversive*, it means sometimes the simple past, sometimes the pluperfect, sometimes the present, and sometimes the future. There is no question, that whoever can prevail upon himself to plod carefully through Dr. Kalisch's Grammar will not be afterwards troubled with many difficulties in reading Hebrew.

Of miscellaneous pamphlets we have to announce:—*The Health of the Royal Navy Considered, in a Letter to the Right Hon. S. Pakington*, by Dr. Gavin Milroy (Hardwicke).—*A Few Observations upon the Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor entitled 'A Bill to Facilitate the Proof of Title to, and the Conveyance of, Real Estates'*, by Rupert Potter (Draper).—*Authentic Report of the Trial by Court-Martial on Capt. Robertson* (Dublin, McGlashan & Gill).—*The Church Rate Question Examined, upon its Free Grounds*, by John Curling (Ridgway).—*Tree Cotton; How and Where to grow it. With a Map of British Guiana*, by Sir W. H. Holmes (Chapman & Hall).—*Patent Rights: an Inquiry into their Nature*, by A. Percy Sinnett (Ridgway).—*Notes on some Questions suggested by the case of the "Trent,"* by M. Bernard (Parker).—*A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby on the proposed Memorial to the Prince Consort* (Darton & Hodge).—*Brief Comments on the Revised Speech of the Right Hon. R. Lowe on the Revised Code on Education* (Hatchard).—*How to double the Value of the Great Exhibition to Exhibitors and the World*, by a Non-Exhibitor (Wilson).—*The Art of Poetry of Horace, translated into Verse*, by the Very Rev. D. Bagot (Hodges, Smith & Co.). No. 5 of Chambers's "Social Science Tracts," containing *Building Societies*, by W. Chambers, and *Domestic Hints to Young Mothers, with Practical Receipts for House and Nursery*, by Martha Careful (Dean).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alford's Last of the Tamas, &c. 8vo. 2/6 bds.  
Balfour's Mother's Lessons on the Lord's Prayer, illust. 4to. 2/6  
Bale's Fathers of the Wesley Family, 2nd edit. 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
Baker's International Exhibition Guide to London, Maps, 4/6 cl.  
Banting's Sermons, Vol. 2, &c. 8vo. 7/1 cl.  
Burke's Illustrated Language of Flowers, new edit. 16mo. 1/1 cl.  
Carpenter's History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, Vol. 3, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Civil-Service Arithmetic, 12mo. 3/6 swd.  
Coley's Dictionary of the English Language, &c. 8vo. 7/1 hf.-bd.  
Cruik's Manual of English Literature, &c. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Cyclopedia of Religious Denominations, 4th edit. &c. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Dickens's Works, Lib. Ed. illust. 'David Copperfield, Vol. 2,' 7/6 cl.  
Divine Footsteps in Human History, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Dobson's Where do we Get It, and How is it Made? &c. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Gibson's Historical Memoir on Northumberland, &c. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Gifford's late Rev. A. J. Sermons, &c. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Heaton and Buller's Catalogue of Stained-Glass Windows, 4to. 2/6  
Hind's Rise and Early Progress of Christianity, 8th ed. &c. 8vo. 3/6  
Hopkins's Puritans; or, Church, Court and Parliament, 3 vols. 4/6  
Hughes's Adaptation, or, Mutual Fitness between Things & Man, 1/6  
Lowes's Companion to English Grammar, &c. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Macquenn's Chief Points in the Laws of War & Neutrality, &c. 3/6  
Murray's Mr. Midshipman Easy, &c. 8vo. 1/1 swd.  
Matthay's German Grammar, &c. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Morrice's John Milton: Vindication from Charge of Arianism, 2/6  
Nares's Seamanship, 2nd edit. illust. 8vo. 2/1 cl.  
Payne's Kough & Renny; or, the Bateman Household, &c. 8vo. 2/6 bds.  
Petersdorff's Law of Bankruptcy & Insolvency, new ed. 8vo. 3/6 swd.  
Pilgrims of Fashion, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Ramsey's Present Position of Episcopal Church of Scotland, 8vo. 1/1  
Ranke's Canada & Crimen; or, Sketches of a Soldier's Life, 7/6 cl.  
Read's Popular and Mathematical Astronomy, post 8vo. 5/1 cl.  
Rhind's Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants, royal 8vo. 15/ cl.  
Rowe's Gardener's Daughter; or, 'Mind whom you Marry,' 1/1 cl.  
Sandford's Extension of Church at Home (Bampton Lect. 1861), 12/6  
Saxby's Study of Steam and the Marine Engine, post 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
Scott's Waverley Novels, 'Old Mortality,' &c. 8vo. 1/1 swd.  
Smith's Consumption, its Early & Remediable Stages, post 8vo. 10/6  
Stock's Poems, chiefly translated from the Germans, &c. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Stowe's Agnes of Sorrento, &c. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Stowe's Pearl of Orr's Island, complete, &c. 8vo. 5/1 cl.  
Stranger's Guide to Sydney, with a Map, &c. 8vo. 2/6 swd.  
Susan, by the Author of 'Oceanic,' &c. 8vo. 1/6 cl.  
Taylor's St. Clement's Eve, a Play, &c. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London, Vol. 3, 8vo. 15/6  
Wingate's Poems and Songs, &c. 8vo. 5/1 cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, by AARON PENLEY, with a full Course of Chromo-Lithographic Studies, invaluable for Student, Teacher, Amateur, or the Drawing-Room. Table of Prices of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

ILLUMINATION.—The best and cheapest Mannals and Works of authority on the Art.—Prospectuses of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

#### EARLY LITERATURE.

Maidenhead, April 19, 1862.

THE increased and increasing facilities afforded by the Post Office for the transmission of what are technically called *proofs*, as well as of tracts and books, which are often the results of those *proofs*, give me an opportunity of renewing a project of mine, partially carried into execution many years ago. The Shakespeare Society was, at that time, in existence, and it was not usually necessary for me to resort to parcels and packets, then of expensive carriage, because the Council and other members received what I had to send in the usual course with their regular publications. As soon as this body was dissolved, my project dropped to the ground. That project was carefully to reprint old unique or excessively rare tracts and poems, and to furnish the reprints to those who wished for them exactly at the mere cost of paper and typography, not even including the expense of transcripts; these and my own trouble as editor were gratuitously given, being well satisfied with the notion of the service, however small, thus rendered to the early literature of our country. Upon this plan, among a few other pieces that have escaped my memory, I produced the following:

'The pityfull Historie of two loving Italians, Gauffrido and Bernardo'; a unique poem, until then only known by an entry of it in the Registers of the Stationers' Company, from which Malone incorrectly inferred that it related to the story of 'Romeo and Juliet.' It was printed in 1570 for Henry Binneman.

'A Dialogue bytwene the Commune Secretary and Jalowsye, touchinge the Unstables of Harlottes.' Only two copies of this singular and amusing production have come down to us; but it was printed by John Kynge, of Creed Lane, between the years 1550 and 1561. It is obviously not a translation, but an original poem by some unknown humourist.

'The Prayse of Nothing,' by E. D. Imprinted at London in Fleate-streate, beneath the Conduite, at the signe of the S. John, Evangelist, by H. Jackson, 1585.' This paradoxical burlesque we are authorized in imputing to Sir Edward Dyer, the friend and companion of Sir Philip Sydney and Spenser. The main body of the tract is prose, but it is remarkable for containing a poem in blank verse, one of the earliest specimens of the kind anterior to Milton. The production is entirely unique, and it is not, I believe, even mentioned by bibliographical antiquaries.

These were reprinted in black letter upon very substantial paper, and when half bound were, if I

recollect rightly, delivered to such as wished to possess them at a cost never exceeding eight or ten shillings each. Considering that in no case more than twenty-five copies were struck off, this will hardly seem an unreasonable charge.

But in future I mean to carry on the plan even more cheaply: print and paper are not so dear as they were, postage and carriage cost comparatively little, and payments can be made, as the books are delivered, by post-office order, or even in stamps, when the sum is (as it often will be) inconsiderable. Thus, by having only twenty-five copies thrown off, I shall be able to preserve productions of great curiosity and rarity from the chance of destruction; while, at the same time, I do not make the re-impressions so common that they can be purchased at every shop, or exposed upon every stall.

Besides claiming to be deemed quite interested in the undertaking, I shall necessarily require confidence to be placed in me as to the tracts (including rare voyages and travels) and poems (including sometimes dramatic productions) to be reprinted, and as to the money to be expended. I have devoted a long life to pursuits of the kind, and I know the pecuniary, as well as the intrinsic, value of most of the early specimens of our literature; if I reproduce anything which may be thought not worth the few shillings required for it, any gentleman will be at full liberty, upon notice, to withdraw. I intend our little association of twenty-five members to be considered merely a reprinting club, and I request those who feel disposed to belong to it to forward their names to me here, with this condition, that as soon as they receive a book they will remit to me the sum charged for it, either in postage-stamps or by a post-office order. As I mean to do everything in the cheapest manner that is consistent with respectability of appearance and permanence, of course it will be impossible to give credit, and any subscriber to my scheme who neglects payment for one book cannot expect to receive the next. I calculate that, in the course of the year, I shall be able to furnish from four to six curious reprints, for the accuracy of which I make myself responsible. I propose, for the sake of uniformity, that the whole shall be in small quarto, which will usually be the size in which the tracts originally appeared. Where they are broadsides or ballads, of which I have a reasonably good collection, beginning with the reign of Queen Mary, they will, of course, be reduced to the compass of the page. To manuscripts I may now and then, though very rarely, resort.

Gentlemen will therefore only have to take the trouble of writing to me with full and exact addresses, and as they come in I will insert them in my list. I profess to render no accounts, and shall pay for everything in ready money.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

#### BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY.

April 23, 1862.

IF the Haran controversy had no other results than to have eliminated the valuable communication made by Sir Henry Rawlinson to the *Athenæum*, it would have amply repaid its discussion. All Biblical geographers are aware that Sir Henry has introduced, by his decipherment of the Cuneiform Inscriptions, totally new elements into the inquiry; and everything he contributes to our knowledge of localities cannot but be hailed with the deepest interest.

It is with great diffidence, then, that I venture to demur to one or two opinions emitted by so high an authority; but I am encouraged to do so by the feeling that with an inquirer of that stamp we shall neither get into the regions of hypothesis on the one hand, or those of mere dogmas on the other.

Admitting, then, the site of Haran and of Gozan (previously identified with a river of Media) to be determined, it is not made clear why Rezep should be supposed to have occupied the after site of Edessa. We have two sites in Mesopotamia in which some traces of the name are to be met with: Risina, situated, according to Ptolemy, between Edessa and Mount Masius; and Resaina, or Rhesena, a town of considerable importance, now Ras al Ain.

Calno, again, has been identified by General





subscription; and it is proposed to reach these classes through the parochial clergy, the local gentry, the employers of labour and the conductors of Sunday Schools. There can be no objection to such a course. Many a poor man will covet the luxury of subscribing his mite to Albert the Good; and the machinery which enables him to do so quietly and easily should have the assistance of every one who can help to make it more effective.

Prof. Kölliker, of Wurtzburg, is to read a paper at the Royal Society on Thursday next, 'On the Terminations of the Nerves in Muscles.'

On the 1st of May a new postage-stamp will be issued from the Government offices, denoting a threepenny rate of postage. This stamp will be of great service, especially in reference to newspapers and other journals transmitted to India, &c., *via* Marseilles. The necessity for this stamp was submitted to the Government in the year 1856; in the year following, authority was given to the Board of Inland Revenue to prepare it. Why there should have been a delay of five years in respect to its issue we are at a loss to understand.

We hear that a new daily metropolitan newspaper, of the cheap class, is about to appear, under the editorship of Mr. Horace St. John.

The wonderful oil-wells in Pennsylvania, to which we lately alluded, are rivalled, if not surpassed, in their producing qualities by those in Canada. According to the latest accounts, the outpouring of these appear to be almost illimitable. One, rising from a depth of 234 feet, yields 1,000 gallons of petroleum hourly; and another has poured forth 70,000 gallons daily since the 16th of January last.

The following is the additional space recommended by the Committee on the British Museum to be given to the various departments in that establishment:—Printed Books, present space, 117,746 square feet; additional space, 17,803: Manuscripts, 13,178—3,430; Antiquities, 91,784—67,692; Coins and Medals, 2,950—4,950; Prints and Drawings, 3,600—5,554; Offices, 6,724—3,626; Binding, 4,539—3,221. By the additional space to the department of Printed Books, accommodation would be provided for 200,000 more volumes.

This week, the Ordinance of the Scottish University Commissioners regulating the class fees and graduation fees in the University of Aberdeen was published. The class fees to be paid for the future by students in the Faculty of Arts will be, for the Course of English Literature, a fee of one guinea; and (with certain provisos) for each of the other classes, a fee of three guineas. A candidate for the degree of M.A. will pay a fee of one guinea in respect of each of these three divisions in examination for graduation without honours; and no further fee than this three guineas will in future be payable by any candidate in respect of examination for the degree, whether with or without honours. The ordinance further provides that no bursar shall in future be exempted from the payment of any fees payable by other students in the University.

The annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Society will be held on Wednesday next. Lord Stanley will take the chair.

The modern title to eminence is to give a name to something useful. "Gibbon," says Mr. Bagehot in his Essays, "still retains a fame unaccustomed to any other historian: they speak of the *Hotel Gibbon*; there never was even an *Estaminet Tacitus* or a *Café Thucydides*." And this sort of fame has just been refused by Munich to her chief philosopher. A beerhouse-keeper wished to call his place by the name of Schelling; but the magistrate refused him the permission, saying that it was not meet that the name of Schelling should be coupled with a beerhop.

Heralds and genealogists will have a rare feast at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on the 22nd of next month. The Council of the Society propose to collect on that evening all the finest specimens of heraldic blazonry and curious genealogical tables, grants of arms, &c., that can be procured. Art will there appear under the deepest tinges of *conventionality*, but there is still reason to

believe that the exhibition will be one of very general interest. Royalty and most of the noblest families have promised contributions; and those who have seen the illuminations and embroideries in some of their baronial halls will readily imagine that brightness of colour, quaintness of form and varieties of pattern will not be wanting. The City Companies will also be among the leading contributors. Mr. J. J. Howard has undertaken the chief selection and arrangement of these varied materials, many of which belong to a very early date.

We place the following statement before our Correspondent, Dr. Seemann:—

"Pöntz-Pool, April 21, 1862.

"Permit me to call the attention of Mr. Seemann to an inaccuracy in his letter upon the nearest route to Australia. Mr. Pym states that the present time is never less than *fifty-five* days. In the Australian papers I have received by the last mail, the times are given as follows:—English mail of November, 1860, 46 days; December, 1860, 50 days; January, 1861, 48 days; February, 46 days; March, 44 days; April, 43 days; May, 43 days; June, 44 days; July, supplementary mail, 44 days; August, 43 days; September, 49 days; October, 54 days (the intercolonial steamer having broken down); November, 46 days (the December mail had not arrived on the 24th of February, the date of the paper); the average being a little above 45 days (leaving out the October mail). The quickness of communicating with the mother-country is discussed very seriously and earnestly by them; and as the solution of the American difficulty had not arrived, they were in anxious expectation whether the first news of the expected rupture between Great Britain and the United States would not be brought to them by a privateer from San Francisco. It may as well be mentioned that the whole coast from Brisbane to Adelaide is now connected by telegraph, in regular working order from the 20th of February. Another item of news interesting to this country is the statement that a ship (the Neptune's Bride) was freighted at Adelaide with flour for England. It was expected that a fair trade may be done in breadstuffs, and that the prices will be remunerative.

"JAMES BLADON."

It has been officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government have sanctioned the establishment of a magnetic and meteorological observatory at Pekin.

The second volume of the description of the Austrian Novara Expedition, by Dr. Karl Scherzer, has appeared, and contains a variety of interesting matter, among which the stay of the expedition at Java during twenty-four days stands foremost. The Dutch government has lately made great efforts to promote the cultivation of the soil on the islands in the Indian Archipelago. It has recently sent an expedition expressly to examine the qualifications of the different isles for the produce of cotton, and increase of the coffee, sugar and rice plantations. The Novara travellers testify to this, and mention especially the wide extent of the official cinchona plantations, under the direction and care of Dr. Junghuhn, a German geologist living at Lebang, in the service of the Dutch government. This gentleman began his experiments with the cinchona-tree only a few years ago; and his results are such that he hopes soon to have 80,000 young trees, if the seed will ripen well. These plantations are at a height from the level of the sea of 4,400 to 7,000 feet. The temperate climate of these Java hills seems to agree well with several species of this wonderful tree, which yields the most effective of medicines yet known, and the very existence of which was placed in jeopardy by the careless and wanton destruction of the trees in South America. This important plantation, no doubt, will flourish under the management of Dr. Junghuhn, who is well acquainted with the nature of the soil on the mountains of Java, having examined, surveyed and described forty-five of its volcanoes, some of them extinct, some in full activity. Dr. Hochstetter climbed the volcano Gedeh, examining the old crater as well as the newly-formed, which was in

eruption. Other members of the expedition climbed the Pangerango and the Tang-Kuban-Brahu.

An interesting volume might be made of the newspapers of Germany, on the plan of Mr. F. K. Hunt's 'Fourth Estate.' To an English observer the German papers seem further removed than the French papers from any similarity with his own. The want of a central capital is felt as much in the press as it is in the conduct of political affairs. The Viennese papers naturally devote themselves to Austria, and the Berlin papers to Prussia, and thus secure themselves a source of interest and sympathy that would fail them if they aimed at an impartial representation of Germany. Nothing is more observable in the German press than the *vestry* tone which attends limited political bodies. One has merely to imagine an English provincial paper if communications with London were cut off, and the editor was thrown on the resources of the country, to realize German newspapers generally; and in many cases it is only the scientific, literary, artistic merit that entitles them to rank above mediocrity. The art of leader-writing is not understood in Germany: long-winded essays, in every sense exhaustive, are substituted for the short, sharp leaders which give a tone to the London papers. The fatal habit of dividing such essays into two, or even three, is the natural result of their length; and no mortal being can be expected to read such articles with profit, when the space of six is devoted to one, that one being spread over three mornings. The chief point that strikes one with regard to the newspapers in Bavaria is, that the best ones are published in the provincial towns, and the capital has no adequate representative. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which at least has the best claim to universality in Germany, is published in Augsburg, and the *Nürnberger Korrespondent* in Nuremberg. Till the year 1860 there was no newspaper in Munich that was worthy of mention; and the foundation of a really good paper in that year was not much appreciated, as the new journal was the organ of a party which has very small hold on Bavaria. Now, however, an attempt has been made to give Munich a higher rank in the world of journalism. Last week a new paper appeared as the organ of the government, which is in all points to state the opinions of the government,—to represent the nation as well as the capital, &c. The name of this paper is the *Bayerische Zeitung*; it has grown out of a semi-official paper which was called the *Neue Münchener Zeitung*, which was established in 1848, and grew out of another paper that had been founded in 1805. Thus the new journal has no lack of ancestry, and its owners have been careful to provide it with sponsors. At present, however, the child seems a little too much like its mother; nor does the full expression of the sentiments of the Bavarian Government seem to excel their half expression in meaning or in elegance. The tone of the press in Munich was certainly in need of being raised. Of the eight daily newspapers published there, only four could be said to occupy themselves with politics; and of those four only two were acceptable to general readers. Most of the papers were intended for the least educated classes of the people, and were apparently compounded with the aid of paste and scissors from their contemporaries. The most widely circulated journal in Munich is the *Neueste Nachrichten*, a valuable study to a philosophical observer of the manners and customs of the place, but on no other ground worthy of being counted in the Fourth Estate. Three other papers of the same calibre stand next in rank, all of them purely local; then come two papers which have some original matter, though in one it is colourless and in the other rabid. The latter of these is well known throughout Germany as the *Univers* of Munich, and has given very great trouble to the government by its libelling predilections, especially as it generally finds favour in the sight of juries. The two remaining papers were the *Neue Münchener Zeitung*, which has now passed into the new official organ, and the *Süd-deutsche Zeitung*. The last was always viewed with disfavour in Munich, as it represented the National Verein; but I must do it the justice of saying that its contents have always been commendable.





very full of expression and character, with reflexions much too hot for nature. In No. 134, *The Remains of the Temple at Baalbek*, six columns stand in rosy light, masses of rock and ruin lie about in deep shade. The reflexions are more truthful, as they are better accounted for; but the colour of the natural herbage has been sacrificed to the desire for local intensity and set effect. Of all these, No. 300 pleases us best, *A Departure from Palmyra*, an Arab caravan marching in haste; the expressions and actions admirably given, with more quietness of colour and dependence upon greys than in the above. The brown men are swinging aloft on their camels; pipe-armed, on foot, before, goes a pipe-bearer, and by his side a negro taking a vigorous pull at a water-skin. It is needless for us to say how intense in character all this artist's works are; we miss in them diversity of texture and solidity, and find too much burning colour, with little variety of the same.

Mr. J. Jenkins has painted with spirit, grace and less French feeling than usual, No. 288, *Who Comes?*—a girl with a guitar—and *One More Expected* (271), a maiden lingering under a beech-tree, her face very expressive and action well rendered. More delicacy of colour would improve these. In No. 30, *Good-bye*, we have a subject the painter has made rather trite: a mountain-lass, milk-can in hand, passes a stone fence, followed by a toddling child; the last very prettily drawn, the flesh of both errs in redness; the expressions extremely good.—Mr. F. Taylor's pictures are by no means too solid or over red, being little better than somewhat mannered sketches of character thinly done. The best is No. 7, *Repose*: a gamekeeper's boy dozes on a stile, a pheasant lying at his feet, and some bright-eyed dogs watching, the last excellently composed and expressively drawn. No. 117, *The Vale of Gwynant, N. Wales, Milking Time*, is more solid and rich, showing a mountain road with cattle upon it, the drivers stopping to chat; remarkable for skill of superficial handling. So likewise are *The Vale of Gwynant, Gathering the Flocks* (130), a similar work, and No. 140, *Fern-Gatherers in the Lledd Valley*, a Welsh mountain path, with its appropriate wheelless cart, drawn by a stiff pony, bearing two girls, one laden with fern. The figures, well composed, stronger and better drawn than usual, are pretty and full of character.

The brothers Frupp are charming painters of softened effects; alike, but distinct. By Mr. G. Frupp is *Lochnagar Bridge, near Balmoral* (129), a valley scene, rendered with delightful truth and beauty, in grades of colour and tone receding to higher levels, under an effect of sunlight absorbed by mist. In the front runs a shallow river over rapids; on its right bank sleeping sunlight. The mid-distance of this is admirable. By the same is the large, soft, rich and broad *Scene in Brae Mar Forest* (44), a valley amongst hill-tops, with blue babbling water running in many a curve, treated with delightful love of nature and atmospheric fidelity. *The Harbour at Tenby* (149), a view from a coast road into a quiet bay, is almost Italian in effect of softness and delicate colour. The sunny richness and softness of *Loch Callatar, near Brae Mar* (316), will be enjoyed.—Mr. A. D. Frupp sends *Waiting for the Tide* (100), a fisher-boy with his lobster-pots, seated on a rock by the sea, under an effect of absorbed sunlight. The execution, tone, modelling and genuine expression of his features are beyond praise. *Making ready for Sea* (141), a boy carrying nets into his boat, is equally sunny, rich and solid. In *The Wicket* (126), a country girl entering a garden-gate, we do not find so much to admire; despite the perfection of effect, as before, her face is not in keeping with her dress. Perhaps the best of all these is *A Dorsetshire Shepherd Boy* (254) whittling an ash-stick as he stands in a newly-ploughed field. The whole is deliciously true, exquisitely soft, solid in tone and charming in colour.—Mr. Nash paints hardly, but with skillful precision, *The Hall in a Friend's House at Eton* (308), with figures much as he did years ago. These are cleverly designed; but rich colour and bright light are absent.—Mr. F. Smallfield would have done better to have drawn with more care the branches of the willow-tree, upon which scores of birds are settled, in *St.*

*Francis preaching amongst the Birds* (202). The heads of the Saint and a companion are well drawn, with expressive pleasantness of character; their figures are also good; but that of a boy behind is fantastic. We regret the fantastic triteness of *St. George* (206), a youth in a breastplate; not remarkable for the intensity of character Giorgione put into such themes.

This Society has strengthened itself considerably by the election of Messrs. Brittain Willis, J. W. Whittaker and Alfred W. Hunt. The poetic feeling, delicate colour and brilliancy of *Oberveessel*—*Summer Twilight* (219), by the last, are remarkable. Charming is *Finchdale Priory* (233), a ruin deep in a glade, filled with sunlight and foliage. It is rather flat in the foreground. *Thun, Switzerland* (221), shows a skillfully-painted rainbow and very delicate colour. Snow amongst mountains, fullness of rosy light, and pale purple are shown beautifully in *Nant-françon*—*Winter Twilight* (97).—Mr. Brittain Willis gives us Sussex lowland scenes through watery air. In *Early Morning* (181), cattle on a common, the figures are rather stiffly grouped, but faithful and solid in execution. Notice the beautiful tone and truth of colour in the shadows on the body of the cow in the centre. Equally good is *A Meadow-Scene in Sussex* (192), cattle doily standing about. Immensely vivid and brilliant is *Sunset in Harvest-Time* (220), a flat expanse, and a wing of blood-red cirrus cloud stretched over it. *Sunset* (245) is rich, solid and boldly effective. *A Ploughing-Scene in Sussex* (262), with cattle on lea-land, is true in tone and chiar-oscuro.—Mr. Whittaker sends *Harvest on the Welsh Mountains* (20), a sweep of shallow valley filled with softened shadows; a gleam of water and a vista of blue lands far off. The sky, full of flying clouds of white and grey, is perfect in light. Equally so is that in *Peat-Gatherers* (197) and *Llyn Heli* (324).

Mr. Davidson would keep us always in spring-time by ever painting budding trees and rain-washed skies; he does this not too often, but sometimes repeats himself, as in *At Reigate, Early Spring* (49), with the growing elm, the stack of old hay being cut, its fellow uncut, which is true, brilliant and beautiful; so much so, that we should like those qualities employed on novel subjects.—No. 8, *Looking up the Dobrydellian Valley, North Wales*, is very charming for sunlight and atmosphere. Best of all is *Later in Autumn—Windsor Park* (143), a hillock deep in fern, looking over a weald country; the foreground laden with brambles that are touched with perfect skill, rich in colour, filled with stalwart oaks beautifully drawn. Charmingly brilliant in its way is *Early Spring at-top of the Hill* (198), stark trees just budding, gathered about a farmhouse, by Mr. Dodgson.—*Than The Thames at Mill End* (306), we have not often seen anything softer or more tenderly treated.—*A Mountain Scene* (309), with water tumbling in the front, is strong and bold.—Mr. J. D. Harding does not quit his conventional and scenic manner in No. 14, *Pass of Invernaid, Scotland—Deer-Stalking*, a river descending a valley to break upon a rocky step at last: the truest portion is the lazy light in the spray of the fall. The whole, for its peculiar style, is admirable. In No. 77, *Mont-dragon, South of France*, we recognize the old pines in front, and, with all its merits, stage-scene air. The best of this artist's works is No. 188, *The Queen's View, Lock Tunnel in the distance*: a valley treated with more spirit and care than the above, rendered with great success in breadth and force. The rocks in front are worthy of careful examination.—Some water dashing at a cliff-base, and the clouds above, are to be admired in 105, *Under the East Cliff, Hastings*, by Mr. D. Cox. *An Avenue* (103) is badly drawn. No. 160, *An Avenue in Surrey*, transcends its companion.—Mr. A. Glennie's pictures representing the *Amphitheatre at Pola*, Nos. 52, 123, are beautiful studies of sunlight, painted in a masterly manner, although low in key of green on the vegetation. The first shows the enormous arcade half in shadow; on the front is the orange light of the sun, below an expanse of blue water. The second, taken from the water level, is a larger but less perfect work. Both are broad, rich and bold.

Mr. B. Foster has risen from his hard, cold finish

to a better pictorial quality. In *A Lock* (91) at evening, the light is centering from the setting sun through hovering bees of cloud, which have somewhat of an opalescent character. The reflexions on the calm water are beautifully given and rich in colour. Some trees on the bank are a little hard. *The Bird's Nest* (246), some children gossiping by a roadside, shows pretty grouping; the whole not without hardness. *Fishing* (249), a boy angling, has much the same character. *Water Lilies* (263) is very pretty, but without softness of colour. This artist's best work is the *Daisy Bridge, Rokeby* (289), a watercourse through rocks, shadowed by trees; very valuable for tone, strength and natural colour. *On the Shore, Bonchurch* (292), some children skipping in breaking waves, still, hard, and even cold, is cleverly and spiritedly designed, with its graceful little figures.—Mr. A. Newton does not take us by storm, as he did last year, but the brilliancy of *Mountain Glory, Ardour, Argyllshire* (56), where are lofty mountain-tops covered with roseate snow, is admirable. Up these the purple shadows are creeping as the sun sinks, growing deeper, further off, and more chilly to the front, while an expanse of still water repeats sky, shadowed hills and glowing peaks on one level of deep tone, broken only where the wind has driven across a stripe of pale green reflected light in ripples on the surface. Behind all a pale full moon grows brighter. In *A Fine Afternoon, Inverlocky Castle* (156), evening is falling upon a broad and shallow valley; water lying there in its lowest levels looks like dull glass. Upon the banks of this are seen the dim towers of a castle lost in purple shades.—Mr. S. Palmer has not forgotten his old delight in the sea, but sends us *The Fisherman's Wife* (269), a rocky coast in a wild evening, under purple and dun orange clouds, the sea tumbling wildly: a forcible and beautiful work. In *The Country* (251) shows cattle gathered under oak-boughs at milking-time, poetically truthful and good. Without departure from truth in any point, this artist makes our earth look like Arcadia, in a similar picture of sunlight at evening fading into purple twilight, and the deepening of all colour just before colour goes altogether with the day, *The Patriarch of the Orchard* (241).—Mr. E. Duncan's *Seaweed-Gathering, Guernsey* (72), is over-deep, without boldness, and too smooth. Much better is *A Gale—the Longships Lighthouse* (81), a weltering sea that mixes itself with the grey clouds all in hurry and wrath. A fierce wind has torn a tunnel through the clouds; so that the light looks upon the waste, and upon the lighthouse tower half hidden in spray, and a poor ship staggering on her course. Mr. Jackson deals with nature loyally, but too rigidly; hence his effects are hard, although one can never define where the fault lies. *By the sad Sea-Waves* (12) shows the fall of waves upon a sandy shore, and gulls bow about it, and the red sun through banks of ashy clouds. *St. Ives* (79) gives sand-hills upon a stark shore, the water in summer light, a brig coming home with the tide. Bright, but still hard, is No. 211, *The Mouth of the Exe*. No. 227, *Newlyn, Mount's Bay*, by the same, a landing-place, is extremely skillfully executed and thoughtful of nature, but, as before, too hardly handled.—By Mr. E. A. Goodall is *A Moonlight Effect in Venice* (199), admirably truth-telling and fantastic.—Mr. G. Andrews's *The Old Port, Honfleur* (75), is solidly and well done. The quay of the old city, with the houses standing close upon it, verges close to the road. The vigorous touch of the craft is worth noticing.—Mr. J. Holland sends many studies. No. 53, *Venezia*, shows in the centre a delicately-painted palace-front, so bright and varied that it looks like old enamel. By the same is 328, *Roses, &c., from Nature*, flowers in a glass of water, given with soft plumpness, exquisite freedom and bold handling.—Mr. W. Hunt is a large contributor of small pictures, but great in art, so admirable are the colour, modelling, tone, composition and finish. This painter has made art where is generally imitation only; consequently his productions claim and merit a place amongst the highest. Praising such works as these is but superfluous employment of laudatory adjectives.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—M. Morelli has made a fine transcript in the line manner from Mr. G. F. Watt's likeness of Sir William F. P. Napier. As a portrait this presents quite another idea of the family features than that given by Mr. Adams in his luckless productions in Trafalgar Square and St. Paul's. It is nobly severe, yet genial, clear, decisive and earnest in character. Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott & Co. are the publishers. The picture, we believe, is one of a series which the artist intends bequeathing to the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. James Wood, of Edinburgh, has published a good lithographic portrait of the Prince Consort, drawn by Mr. G. Schacher from a photograph by Mr. O. G. Rejlander. This is a profile, and, although rather too smooth and full in the forms of the face, whence the expression is a little dull and blunt, it is a satisfactory likeness and a creditable piece of work.

M. L. Gallait's picture of 'Delilah Mourning for Samson,' which has recently been exhibited at Brussels for the benefit of the Ghent workmen, will appear at the International Exhibition. It is to be hoped that this and other famous works of foreign schools will really be hung in time for the opening day, although the present prospect of their being so is extremely small.

Mr. Millais's 'Carpenter's Shop,' and two pictures by the late John Luard, are being exhibited in Berners Street. Despite its extravagances, the first is a notable work. Toned as it is by time, it comes without a shock before the public eye, which has learnt what there was to admire and what to forgive in it.

We were premature in stating that the Islington statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton is at this moment erected.

Some notable water-colour pictures at the British Artists' Exhibition escaped us when considering the gallery in general. Prominent are two, by Mr. R. Tucker: *Preparing for the Herring Season* (724), a fisher-boy seated in a hut at work upon a net. The effect of indoor light and reflection is rendered with solidity, feeling for tone and colour. *Mouth Mill, Cloyvelly* (913), a rough, boulder-strewn beach, the sea rippling in a fresh breeze under bars of cloud-shadow. This is very crisp and strong. The half-watery sunlight on the grass is well given; the whole truthful and spirited. — *Haymaking* (716), the edge of a wood, is painted with heavy force by Mr. G. Mawley. — *Mid-day Study on the Coast at Treen* (751) — Mr. G. Wolfe — with a whitish sea calmly rippling, is extremely well handled, and good; as are others by the same. — Mr. A. J. Flood has two studies from Nature: *By the Side of the Wood* (757), a woodland road; and *The Road to the Pasture* (912), a beech avenue, brilliantly painted. — *A Study* (759), by Mr. W. L. Thomas, a girl amongst apple-blossoms, is vigorous and solid; as is *A Quiet Pipe* (852), by the same. — By Mr. J. B. Brown, jun., is an excellent sketch, styled *A Summer's Half-Holiday* (787). — Mr. G. S. Keys's *Snowdon* (791) is broadly and richly drawn, though thin in the foreground. — Mr. V. Cole is as brilliant and deeply-toned as ever in his water-colour drawings: — *Evening* (787), an old church and landscape, with masses of trees; a pale sickle of a moon getting brightness. *The Glydders* (894) and *Autumn* (915) are equally charming. — *A Shady Lane* (850), by Miss Keys, is agreeable. — *On a Hill-side, Surrey* (869), by Mr. W. Lucas, is spirited and effective in drawing; an ash-tree standing in the open. — Some withering beeches and much fern seen in a broad effect of brilliant light in *Autumn*, by Mr. H. C. Warren, presents admirable feeling for Nature. — Mr. J. Campbell, jun. sends *The Cellarer* (949), an old man inspecting wine; strong, rich in colour and characteristic; withal, better drawn than any work we remember from this very powerful but unpardonably careless painter.

A mediæval brass, by way of monument to Edmund Burke, has been recently erected in Beaconsfield Church, to indicate the exact spot under which the historian lies buried. This has been designed by Mrs. Hughes, and subscribed for by members of various families claiming to represent the name of Burke. — A similar memorial has been

placed in the nave of Westminster Abbey, to the memory of John Hunter, by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This is in juxtaposition with the like record, placed, some time since, over the grave of Robert Stephenson.

The *Builder* says that the noble Guesten Hall at Worcester is doomed, and that the roof is to be presented, by the Cathedral Dean and Chapter, to the new district church of St. Martin's parish, to be erected, by Mr. W. J. Hopkins, on Shrub Hill. The timbers have to be inspected, and it is feared that they are rotten; to a certain extent, at least. It would be a strange thing if this beautiful hall should be destroyed, and its leading feature found in such a condition as to be fit for re-erection. The "restorations" of the Cathedral are to go on, embracing the great or lower transept, and the walls between it and the porch.

Before us is a series of photographs from works by Mr. Mozier, an American sculptor, resident in Rome. Some of these have been sent to the International Exhibition, where our readers may judge for themselves; for our part, we see much that is praiseworthy in them — a sound and wholesome perception of the importance of reticence and severity of design, and, what is rare enough, when every man must ape Phidias or Praxiteles, a marked inspiration, derived from the Greek schools of sculpture of what is called the second period, when a certain dryness of design contended with the undeveloped life within. Of such, the Egina Marbles offer the best examples. Oddly enough, these sculptures show similar faults to those of the ordinary works in the second period, e.g., certain disproportions in the head and thickness of the lower limbs; even the well-known treatment of the waist-drapery is reproduced. A statue of Esther displays the merits and the faults of Mr. Mozier's work and idea of design. Strictly in the classic affectation of repose, it differs little from what we might expect from a sculptor of Sicily, or one of those carvers who perpetuated the early manner till deep into the Christian era. With all this, the design needs nationality and idiosyncratic type to make it a modern rendering of a Hebraic ideal. It is evident that neither ignorance nor incompetence is the cause of our disappointment here, for some recognition of even the Ionian feeling is shown, and the design is good. Again, the statuesque, cold 'Jephthah's Daughter' gives little idea of the earnest life of that very demonstrative race to which she belonged. Here is an example of the evil drawn from exclusive study of classic Art. The prime thing to be given in Art is the idea nationally and individually. How shall the swift blood of Israel run in the still archaisms of early Greek carving? These Hebrews, if we read their history rightly, had not the least idea of attitudinizing, — no one leg behind the other, no drooping arms and bent head with them, but something vital, burning active. The daughter of the Captain went out with timbrels and with dances, and when he told her of her doom she did certainly not pose herself like one in a chorus of virgins or walking ladies filling up the background in Electra or the Seven against Thebes. The Egyptianized spirit of archaic Hellenic sculpture dealt lovingly and nobly with abstractions, with pure and cold ideals. As it grew out of this virginal dawn and freed itself, it added vitality of feeling to human themes such as these. Photographs fail to render the surface of sculptures, so that we cannot speak of the finishing care these have received, — not too much, it appears to us.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MISS MACIRONE has the honour to announce that she will give her *MATINÉE MUSICALE*, on TUESDAY, May 20, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, assisted by Madame Sainton-Dobly, Mr. Saxley, the London Glee and Madrigal Union, M. Sainton and Signor Piatti; on which occasion several MS. Compositions will be performed for the first time in public. — Further arrangements will be duly announced.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. — Mr. JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT begs to announce, that his *GRAND CONCERT* will take place at the above Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 21. — Tickets may be obtained at the principal Musicellers' at the Hall; and of Mr. Barnett, 21, Brecknock Crescent, Camden Road.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS. — BEETHOVEN NIGHT at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 28. — Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Miss Banks and Miss Lascelles. For full particulars, see Programme. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. — Tickets at Chappell & Co.'s, 30, New Bond Street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEFORE the season is fairly upon us, the heap of new publications, vocal and instrumental, has already become so bewildering, that no common ingenuity is required to afford a welcome to the best, and a mere enumeration of those which are less good, in columns which are unfortunately less elastic than the tent of Peri-Banon.

First to be mentioned is the score of a *Second Symphony* (Op. 14), by Mr. Street (Ewer & Co.). This gentleman, as an accomplished amateur, whose studies have been directed obviously towards what is rich and solid, is not unknown to the readers of the *Athenæum*. — So far as we can judge from the perusal of a score, there is considerable advance in this on his first Symphony. The treatment seems less timid and mechanical, the ideas to be brighter and bolder. — The first movement, a gay *allegro* in D major (§ tempo), is, perhaps, in this respect, the least satisfactory one. To this succeeds a long and carefully-developed *adagio* in A major (§ tempo), in which there is perhaps too obstinate a repetition of the *three-quarter* figure to be advisable in a movement immediately following one in triple rhythm. The *scherzo* in D leads into *Larghetto* and *Bohemian Dance*, both in E flat, which are, in some sort, episodic, since a very brief *da capo* concludes the movement. The *finale*, an *allegro* in D major, too often the weakest, is here, probably, the strongest portion of the Symphony. Mr. Street is to be distinguished from many young composers, who fancy that by the use of extreme minor keys they can give music intrinsically commonplace in idea an air of expressiveness. It may be well, however, to caution him to study variety in his figures of accompaniment. The perpetually reiterated note, however admirable as a device in animated passages, becomes monotonous rather than spirited, if it be unsparingly used. So far as perusal warrants judgment, Mr. Street's grouping of his instruments seems good. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to test it by the ear. Might it not be tried at that place of enlightened artistic enterprise in music — the Crystal Palace!

We have now to deal with transcripts, single movements; beginning with the Op. 98 of M. Heller, who publishes an *Improvisata* (Farnes and Fritwirth) on Schumann's Romance 'Blüthen-rosen Ebros.' Like everything from the pen of our accomplished guest, this is most becoming music for the pianist; a Spanish love-song, and as such fitly marked by a guitar character throughout. But at the risk of being indicted for heresy, we must say, that the very quality which the devoted admirers of Schumann praise — that vagueness of melody which they call deep expression and inner meaning, — renders his songs difficult of treatment, so as to leave any clear impression when the embroideries are so complicated and delicate as is here the case. — *The Hunter's Chorus* from 'Eury-anthe' has been varied by Herr Pauer (same publishers) with a masterly hand. But here again the theme, howbeit marked, is so long drawn as to offer an obstacle to effective arrangement; — the more since there is no avoiding a perpetual return to those horn-flourishes, which, however essential to the part-song, by way of accompaniment and contrast, give a monotony when they are represented and repeated on the instrument that also expresses the vocal harmonies.

We have now *Select Pianoforte Compositions* of William Vïpond Barry (Leipzig, Roder), an *Andante* in E flat with variations, the variations better than the theme, which has a strong reminiscence of Mendelssohn; the *Coda* is well wrought up with some novelty of figure. — Of *Three Lyrical Sketches*, the *Canzonetta* is, perhaps, the best, though there is an inequality of rhythm which frets the ear. Mr. Barry obviously inclines towards richness of harmony. *Les Nuits de Napoli* are three characteristic movements in the South Italian humour. Wherefore are they all in the minor key? In the

N° 1  
third, a  
niously  
a fune  
appreh  
should  
than an  
grand  
err on t  
Funeral  
discard  
rested c  
The sam  
Barry's  
shows t  
So does  
sitions"  
On the  
poser, t  
Cinq  
Perry),  
new to  
name, b  
a certa  
by a th  
us of th  
Halévy—  
beginning  
major, —  
the cru  
robust  
and the  
Vivace t  
with a  
though  
prove t  
promise  
Mus  
briefly o  
have tal  
been, as  
rapid as  
in no  
have be  
of time  
perform  
remarks  
the imp  
Caillaud,  
her part  
of seas  
and ten  
as her a  
word of  
who ha  
part, ar  
disabled  
his diffi  
astic en  
Nanni,  
is a cr  
orchestr  
piece) o  
last, 'I  
'Dinora  
Carvalh  
general  
account  
That  
Music of  
Good F  
Madam  
Reeves  
organ p  
curiosit  
contrive  
work st  
ing, is n  
The  
hoven, I  
Sonata,  
too (anc  
Joachim  
of these  
London  
Lancia  
M. So



third, a dance, in *tempo*, life and spirit are ingeniously kept up. Next we have two Marches; a funeral and a triumphal one: both to our apprehension more tormented than military tunes should be. Handel got an effect fifty times greater than any produced here, by a few plain chords and grand phrases. Chopin, too, who did not usually err on the side of simplicity, when he set about his Funeral March (the finest among modern ones), discarded all his ingenuities and coquetties, and rested on the solemnity of the theme for his effect. The same charge of over-solicitude applies to Mr. Barry's *Valse Caprice*, in which, however, the trio shows the composer to be capable of simpler things. So does a *Mazurka*, the last of the "select compositions" which we shall notice on this occasion. On the whole, presuming him to be a young composer, there is promise in Mr. Barry's music.

*Cinq Morceaux Caractéristiques* (Ashdown & Parry), by Berthold Tours, Op. 4, are by a writer new to us;—French, we fancy, not only by his name, but from the nature of his music. There is a certain quaintness, at all events, separated only by a thread-line from affectation, which reminds us of the turns and surprises of M. Auber and Halévy—a taste in melody and a taste in harmony which are neither English nor German,—see the beginning of the first, a *semplice* movement in *r* major, which is anything rather than simple,—see the crudities, not, however, without a certain robust audacity, in No. 2, *In Modo di Marcia*,—and the anxious rhythm of No. 4. In the last, a *Vivace Giocoso*, the melody is given to the left hand with a certain grace and fineness. On the whole, though these compositions cannot be said to prove the originality of their writer, they fairly promise it.

**MUSIC OF THE WEEK.**—This week we shall pass briefly over most of the musical performances which have taken place, interesting as many of them have been, and clearly showing a progress upwards, as rapid as it is steady.—Take Opera, to begin with; in no other capital known to us could there have been such performances within the same space of time as those given in Covent Garden. The performance of 'La Favorita' was, in three points, remarkable. The first, we are happy to say, was the improvement shown in her singing by Mlle. Cillag, who is somewhat nearer becoming, what her partisans declared she already was, a couple of seasons since. The increase in smoothness and temperance of her style was most welcome, as her audience must have made her feel. Then a word of high credit is due to Signor Neri-Baraldi, who had to succeed Signor Mario in the tenor's part, and to replace Signor Gardoni, suddenly disabled by the east wind,—and who went through his difficult task admirably, winning an enthusiastic *encore* in the song of the fourth act. Signor Nanni, who made a first appearance as *Baldassare*, is a creditable *basso profondo*. The choruses and orchestra in the fourth act (Donizetti's masterpiece) could not be exceeded. The night before last, 'Le Prophète' was revived. On Monday, 'Dinorah' will be given, with Madame Miolan-Carvalho as heroine. This width of repertory, the general excellence of performance taken into account, speaks for itself.

That M. Blondin has not danced and scared Music out of the Crystal Palace, was to be heard on Good Friday, when a vast crowd assembled to hear Madame Rudersdorf, Mr. Weiss and Mr. Sims Reeves in Handel's and Haydn's songs, and an organ performance.—The Festival Orchestra, a curiosity of engineering architecture, so ingeniously contrived as to avert the possibility of the new work straining the existing supports of the building, is now beginning to make rapid progress.

The *Popular Concerts* continue steady to Beethoven, having given on Monday last the Kreutzer Sonata, and the Sonata Pathétique. They are steady, too (and who can wonder?), to MM. Halle and Joachim. Nothing better than the duet-playing of these excellent artists has been ever heard in London. On Monday, the singers were Madame Lancini and Mr. Santley.

M. Sainton's last concert was made interesting

to those who desire novelty by a performance of the third Trio of M. Silas. The favourable terms in which we spoke of this work on the occasion of its publication were fully justified by its performance. In particular, the slow movements came out charmingly.

**PRINCESS'S.**—On Saturday, a long-announced new play, in five acts, prepared by Mr. Fechter and Mr. Edmund Yates, and entitled 'The Golden Daggers,' was produced. It is founded upon a story in the *Constitutionnel*. Whatever may be the merits of the plot as a novel, it is altogether unfit for a stage representation. As we have already explained in a previous article, the presence of a mystery is a great burthen on a drama; and in 'The Golden Daggers' there is, unfortunately, nothing else. Any one unacquainted with the *feuilleton* will find the problem of the play insoluble, and must be content with such indications of a story as he may gather from the progress of the scenes. He will perceive, indeed, that the groundwork of the action relates to some Californian experiences of the principal persons, who have received from the Chief of an Indian tribe a golden dagger as an emblem of fidelity, and that one of them has been guilty of an attempt at murder and other crimes, which another (the Chief himself in disguise) has the task of avenging. The plot consists of the contrivances which the criminal makes to escape from his impending doom, and other similar practices which the avenger pursues in order to secure his punishment, unless the former will adopt the alternative proposed, and surrender an advantageous marriage which is about to be celebrated. So much, in a hazy, misty manner, floats before the mind of the spectator, but nothing distinctly fixes itself in any recognizable form and feature upon his perception. Meanwhile, in the stage conjunctions and contrasts there is frequently much that is striking, and even ingenious; likewise, in the dialogue there are frequently clever points, and we are tantalized with a belief that the business is about to be made clear:—but scene succeeds scene, and the last leaves us as much in the dark as the preceding. The scenic artist has been put into requisition, and never was a play more beautifully illustrated. There is a picture of Hampstead Heath and another of the Thames, which are extremely fine,—and an ingenious double scene of a thieves' cellar underground and a street above, the former of which descends while the latter takes its place;—and this produces a sort of new stage-effect. But the authors' hopes of success, unfortunately, seem built upon such expedients, instead of the dramatic qualities of the play, and accordingly they have failed most egregiously in maintaining, or even exciting, the smallest particle of interest for the plot or characters. The acting was irreproachably good. Mr. Fechter himself, in *George Lester*, or *Albert de Rosen*, was frequently impressive and suggestive; but the expectations raised were disappointed. Mr. George Jordan, as *Sir Percival Cunynghame*, played with force and intention; but the result was shadowy in the extreme. Mr. Basil Potter, too, appeared to mean something, as the *Duke de Rivas*; but there was no substance that answered to the sign. An Indian follower of the Chief, who has nothing to say, was played by Mr. J. G. Shore: he appears once in the second act, and again in the fifth act; but he might as well not appear at all, for any interest that he awakens. The best and most intelligible part was old Duckett, a miser, by Mr. Widdicombe, who threw into it the whole force of his style, but on whose head it was doomed that the wrath of the audience should ultimately fall. We regret to be able to furnish no better account of Mr. Fechter's dramatic venture.

**LYCEUM.**—A little farce, entitled 'I Couldn't Help It,' was produced on Saturday. It is written by Mr. John Oxenford, but is intentionally of a most trifling character, having been designed for the mere purpose of introducing Miss Lydia Thompson in a negro dance, at the end of a duet between her and Mr. Warlow, as *Mr. Thomas Brown*, her lover. The young lady is a hoyden who has been left in the care of her grandmother,

during her parent's absence in India. On their return, they are horrified at the neglected state of her education, and set about supplying the deficiency. Mr. Brown, by the aid of a clerical costume, gets engaged as her tutor; but is surprised, in the midst of the Terpsichorean exercise in which the young lady and himself are indulging, by *Mr. and Mrs. Precision*. The audience accepted the practical fun aimed at, in the place of more substantial merits, which were not needed in a piece intended to conclude the evening.

**NEW ADELPHI.**—The Easter piece at this theatre is entitled 'The Phantom,' and is substantially the same drama that was produced at the Princess's under Mr. Kean's management, soon after 'The Corsican Brothers.' Whether or not the audience were sated with the supernatural in the last-named production, it was not then received with much favour. In America, however, Mr. Boucicault was more successful, and the approbation bestowed on it on the other side of the Atlantic appears to have induced him to put it a second time on trial. The drama has certainly been improved by compression, omission and alteration, and the *dénouement* is altogether different. The superstition on which it is founded is of Oriental origin and very ghastly in character, and it is probable that the revolting nature of it never can be effectually got over by any art of the playwright. It labours, too, under the serious defect of involving no moral or meaning, so that the substantial horror may not be softened by any allegorizing tendency on the part of the spectator. He must accept it for what it is, an unexplainable but horrid mystery. The vampire is named *Sir Alan Ruthven* (Mr. Boucicault), and appears as a belated traveller in the ruins of Ravenscleugh, and, with other travellers, takes up his abode amongst them for the night. One of these is *Maud Cameron* (Mrs. Billington), who soon becomes his victim. *Lord Albert Gordon* shoots the monster, who, on falling, demands whether he deserved death for rushing to save the lady from an assassin who had made his escape from the window; and then requests, as some atonement for the mistake, that Lord Albert will respect the religion which he professes, and, instead of burying, deposit his body on a mountain crag where the moonlight may fall upon his face. Accordingly, the nobleman, true to his oath, lays the body on a peak of Ben Nevis, where, after he has left it, it revives under the lunar influence. The second part of the drama is dated a hundred years after the first, and represents a similar transaction. But the times are more enlightened, and the Lochiel family contains one *Dr. Joram Muckleroid* (Mr. Emery), who in an old book reads the way to cure vampires, and determines to apply the prescription in the present instance. He contrives to involve Sir Alan in a duel with a young soldier, *Edgar* (Mr. Billington), the betrothed of *Ada Lochiel* (Miss H. Simms), whom the former has brought under the power of his spells, and intends for his next victim. The combatants meet on Ben Nevis, and Sir Alan is shot by a corporal, acting under the direction of Dr. Joram. The worthy dominie then climbs the Wolf's Craig himself, and hurls the body down the steep into a chasm out of the reach of moonbeams. Thus perishes the vampire. In the embodiment of this supernatural miscreant Mr. Boucicault evinced much artistic tact; but we doubt whether the unmitigated ugliness of the subject does not place it beyond the pale of redemption. At any rate, there were sibilants in the house, who would not be reconciled by any attempt to impart to it an artificial beauty foreign to its nature. Yet there was much good acting: Mr. Toole, as a cowardly innkeeper, in the first part, and Mr. Emery, as the dominie, in the second, threw the whole force of their talents into their parts, and were deservedly applauded.

**HAYMARKET.**—This theatre has been cleaned during the week's recess, and now looks cheerful, and even brilliant, the decorations having been retouched and restored. Mr. Buckstone has not thought novelty needful. 'Our American Cousin' still continues to be the main attraction; but the Spanish dancers, who were popular a few seasons

ago, have been re-engaged, and Señora Perea Nena appeared on Monday in 'The Star of Andalusia.'

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—We owe something to the Fathers of the Brompton Oratory and to their Chapel-Master, M. Schulthes, for giving us an opportunity on the evening of Good Friday of hearing part of a 'Stabat Mater' by a composer new to us. This is Orazio Mei, who "was born at Pisa in 1719, and studied music under the celebrated Clari. He became organist at the Cathedral of Pisa, and was afterwards Director of Music at the Cathedral of Leghorn. He died at Leghorn at the age of sixty-eight. Besides the 'Stabat,' he composed a number of Masses and other church pieces, which, however, only exist in manuscript." So far as we are able to form an opinion, under circumstances of execution inevitably incomplete, the impression of the music was more than commonly favourable.—In Paris, the days of penitence have been largely illustrated by performances of Signor Rossini's 'Stabat,' Haydn's 'Seven Words,' selections from 'The Messiah,' 'Samson,' and Mozart's 'Davidde Penitente' and 'Requiem';—in Berlin, by a performance of Graun's antiquated 'Tod Jesu.'

M. Heller has arrived in London.—M. Ritter is coming over, to give three concerts; also, it is added, M. Henri Herz, in convoy of some pianofortes of his manufacture, which will appear at the Exhibition.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt announces three grand concerts at Exeter Hall, at the close of May and the beginning of June, at which she will sing in her three oratorios of predilection, 'Elijah,' 'The Messiah' and 'The Creation,' for charitable institutions; among others (as is womanly), for the Needlewomen, and the Society of Female Musicians, and the Brompton Consumption Hospital. Is it vain to wish that she could be prevailed on to enlarge her repertory? Why not revive 'Jephtha,' an oratorio containing a part admirably suited to her means,—or the second part of 'Israel' (which stands by itself as 'Exodus'), if only that we might have the haughty song "Thou didst blow" properly sung for once; and the incomparable final solo for *Miriam*, which would, in her lips, make a companion performance to that which we consider till now her masterpiece—the delivery of the "Sanctus" of angels in 'Elijah'?

Mr. Aptommas announces, in the fashion of the day, a series of six Harp Recitals, to commence on the 6th of May. In these will be introduced specimens from the works of Krumpholtz, Marin, Dizi, Labarre, Bocha, Graziani, Zanetti, Alvares, Spohr, Prumier, Godefroid, Chatterton, De Witte, John Thomas, Oberthur, Boleyn Reeves, Gerhard Taylor, Wright, Layland, and the concert-giver.—Mrs. Merest is about to give three *Soirées*; the first on Wednesday next.

A drawing-room entertainment, in two acts, entitled 'Love is Blind,' written by Mr. Val Morris for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drayton, is to be sung and played by that clever pair at the Crystal Palace to-day: another reminder of the amount of disunited talent among our players and singers, which, if wisely combined, would amply furnish forth an opera company more complete than we have ever seen.—The bills of the Royalty Theatre bear mention of a new opera, produced there during the week, entitled 'Catching a Husband.' The music is by Signor Procida Bucalossi, who, some years ago, was thought to promise much as a composer.

We are glad to call attention to the re-appearance in London of those excellent young violinists, the Brothers Holmes, of whom we have lately heard far too little. They will play at the *Musical Society's* third concert. This, by the way, will be full of interest. We are there, besides the "Jupiter" Symphony, to hear M. Meyerbeer's 'Struensee' Overture, and that to Spontini's 'Nourmahal,' and *scena* from Hummel's 'Matilda von Guise,' given to Mr. Santley, and the fourth act of Mr. A. Sullivan's 'Tempest' music, including the Masque Overture, the duet of *Juno* and *Ceres*, and the Dance of Nymphs and Reapers. This is very much what a concert programme should be.

The meeting of the Three Choirs will this year take place at Gloucester, early in September. There will be four oratorio performances, in place of the customary three, preluded by a full service.

Signor Alessandro Bettini is said to be engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre,—which, be it recollected, opens this evening.

It will interest the admirers of Signor Rossini, now so vividly reminded of his greatness by every new performance of 'Guillaume Tell,' to learn that *Matilda's* cadence in the song 'Selva opaca' is from the master's own hand; being the one devised by him for the original *Matilda* of the opera, Madame Cinti-Damoreau.

A new opera, by Herr Bott, 'Actæa, the Young Girl of Corinth,' has been produced at the Royal Opera-House at Berlin. The Berlin Correspondent to the *Gazette Musicale* says, in a somewhat self-contradictory fashion, "This work displays real talent. The recitatives have much expression: in the phrases of melody more originality is to be wished for."—It is pleasant to think that the memory of Spohr is cherished in his own peculiar kingdom among the townsmen of Cassel; all the pleasure when the churlish and inconsiderate constraint exercised over him by the Prince whose Court was illustrated by the residence there of so distinguished a musician is recollected. The Weidt Singing Society is about to give a concert performance of his 'Zemire und Azor,' with a compressed text to connect the music, by a lady of Cassel.—Schenk's 'Dorf-Barbier,' that well-known, old, comic operetta, is about to be revived at Leipzig.—The taste for *cantata*-music, otherwise concert-works of some length and completeness, seems on the increase in Germany, as here.—We note, among other novelties, a hymn for *alto* and chorus, 'The Song of Eloisa,' by Herr Ferdinand Hiller, as just having been given at a concert in Berlin.

The comic opera by M. Berlioz—written by him for the inauguration of the theatre at Baden, rapidly approaching completion—is based on Shakespeare's 'All's Well that Ends Well'—a subject which we happen to know he has had in contemplation since the one season of M. Jullien's disastrous opera management.

Our friend at Leipzig writes in high praise of the remarkable pianoforte-playing of Mr. Dannreuther, a young American, pupil at the Conservatory there.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Antiquarian Discovery.*—During the restorations of Hartford Church, near Huntingdon, which have been in charge of Mr. Edis, a large number of stone coffins was discovered, upwards of twenty in all, of various dates, mostly broken into four pieces, and employed as quoins. The lids of eight or nine, some of which are of small size, as if for children, bear the Saxon symbol of the cross and anchor. There are several more, with richly floriated crosses of later date upon them; all were much mutilated, and none in their original position, owing probably to the church having been at various times within the last three centuries repaired and enlarged, its interior excavated for vaults, and other works carried on. The hands of a recumbent figure were found. Several portions were of Norman work, the chancel arch being of early date, with rude zigzag mouldings; some of the roof-loft steps remain in the wall. The walls of the body of the edifice bore traces of rude distemper paintings; amongst them full-length figures of a queen, St. George and the Dragon, and large Maltese crosses, &c., were upon the columns and walls. The ground-plan was oblong for the body, with chancel reduced of the same form at one end and the square tower at the other; a vestry in the south-east angle. It belonged to the Austin secular canons of the Priory of St. Mary, founded 973, removed to Huntingdon (circa 1180), and was probably the burial-place for that house.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. J. W.—Cantab.—S. A. W.—J. W. B.—L.—G. F. B.—received.

### EDITIONS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAMINATION,

PUBLISHED BY

ALLAN & CHALMERS,

9, STATIONERS' HALL-COURT, E.C.

Second Edition, Revised and Improved,  
fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## THE ILIAD OF HOMER. BOOKS I. to VIII.

Chiefly according to the Text of Dr. KENNEDY;

WITH

ORIGINAL NOTES, PHILOLOGICAL AND  
EXEGETICAL;

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, &c.

Comprising also the Various Readings and Comments of  
the most Eminent Critics of Homer.

By A. R. FAUSSET, M.A.,

Lately Scholar and Senior Classical Moderator, T.C.D.,  
now Rector of St. Cuthbert's, York;

Editor of *Livy*, Terence, Bengel's *Gnomon*, &c.

A New Edition, Enlarged and Improved,  
fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

## THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE VIRGIL,

ÆNEIDS, I. to VI.

WITH COPIOUS ENGLISH NOTES, ELEMENTARY  
AND CRITICAL.

By RICHARD GALBRAITH, T.C.D.;

H. OWGAN, T.C.D.;

H. EDWARDS, A.M. T.C.D.;

AND

G. B. WHEELER, A.B. T.C.D.

New Edition, 18mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

## THE LATIN PROSODY OF

EMANUEL ALVAREZ,

S.T.P. ST. ROCH.

WITH THE EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH,

By the Rev. E. T. GEOGHEGAN.

WITH

I. REMARKS ON ACCENT AND ACCENTUAL  
SCANNING;

II. AN ABSTRACT OF WAGNER'S CANONS OF  
VIRGIL'S VERSIFICATION; and

III. A TRANSLATION OF BENTLEY'S SCHED-  
ASMA.

By the Rev. G. B. WHEELER,

Editor of *Virgil*, Pindar, &c.

ALLAN & CHALMERS, 9, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Just pub-

DISEAS

Treat

THOMAS H

for Disease

This adm

work com

and most

Lon

GLIM

tion of

With main

L

ABBA.

Lord's

Minister of

Edinburgh

shall & Co.

J

RUTHV

cal Tal

Edinburgh

shall & Co.

J

HISTO

LAND

sources of

the Exam

HENRY W

History, &c.

25 pages, 3s.

Albemarle

schools. The

his opinions

a question of

of that pictu

common in hi

Edinburgh: C

THE C

MR. CH

within the re

Price, 1s. 3d

cloth, 15s.

MR. J.

TURE

is printed. I

is short the

London: W

Rathbone-pla

THREE C

Maps, Phy

The FIEL

Familiar

ing Plants

SKETCH

Native Ch

graphic V

The NU

With Ob

30 Colours

The BRIT

full Anal

66 Colours

GARDEN

best adapt

Conservat

HANDBO

Description

Beginners

TH

OUTLINE

radius of

With Colou

ELEMEN

duction to

which form

LOVELL



Just published, Fifth Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.

**DISEASES OF THE SKIN:** a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention. Illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21 A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. "This admirable—we might almost say indispensable—little work comes to us in its fifth edition, enriched with an excellent and most temperate chapter on the Turkish Bath." *Medical Critic.*

London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Just out, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**GLIMPSSES OF ANTIQUITY;** being a Collection of Metrical Sketches, in the form of Ballads, Lyrics, &c. With main reference to Medieval Times or Classical Subjects. By GEORGE F. FRESTON.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

**ABBA, FATHER;** being Ten Lectures on the Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. J. ELDER CUMMING, Minister of Newington, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: Macaulay & Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s.

**RUTHVEN'S REVENGE;** and Other Metrical Tales. By LOCHNAGAR. Edinburgh: Macaulay & Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CONTINUED TO 1862.

New and Cheaper Edition.

**HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;** with an Account of the Present State and Resources of the United Kingdom and its Colonies. With Questions for Examination at the end of each Chapter, and a Map. By HENRY WHITE, B.A., Author of 'Elements of Universal History,' &c. 15th Edition, Revised and continued to 1862. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

*Advertisement.*—"A carefully-compiled history for the use of schools. The writer has consulted the more recent authorities; his opinions are liberal, and on the whole just and impartial; the question of events is developed with clearness, and with more of that picturesque effect which so delights the young than is common in historical abstracts."

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

**THE CLOISTER and the HEARTH,** Mr. CHARLES READE'S famous Story, is now brought within the reach of all purchasers by a new and cheaper edition. Price, in 3 vols. large clear type, handsomely bound in morocco cloth, 15s.

Tribner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

**MR. J. D. HARDING'S** New Work, PICTURESQUE SELECTIONS. A limited number only will be printed. Each Lithograph retains the freedom and the force, in short the individuality, of Mr. Harding's Original Drawing. Handsomely bound, Four Guinea.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row; Winsor & Newton, Bathone-place.

## NEW WORKS.

PROFESSOR C. PIAZZI SMYTH.

**THREE CITIES IN RUSSIA.** 2 vols. crown 8vo. Maps, Physical and Geological, and Wood Engravings. [Just ready.]

THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.

**THE FIELD BOTANIST'S COMPANION:** a Familiar Account in the Four Seasons of the British Flowering Plants. Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures. [Just ready.]

CAPT. ALLAN N. SCOTT, M.A.

**SKETCHES IN INDIA.** One Hundred Photographic Vignettes, chiefly illustrative of Military Life and Native Character. An elegantly bound volume. 3s. 3d.

JOHN E. HOWARD, F.L.S.

**THE NUEVA QUINOLOGIA OF PAVON.** With Observations on the Barks described. Imperial folio. 30 Coloured Plates. 5l. 5s.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.

**THE BRITISH FERNS.** A New Series, with full Analyses of Fructification and Venation. Royal 8vo. 66 Coloured Plates. 2l. 2s.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.

**GARDEN FERNS.** A Selection of the Kinds best adapted for Cultivation in the Garden, Hot-house or Conservatory. 64 Coloured Plates. 2l. 2s.

GEORGE BENTHAM, PRES. L.S.

**HANDBOOK OF THE BRITISH FLORA.** A Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns, for the use of Beginners and Amateurs. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 12s.

THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S.

**OUTLINES OF FUNGUSOLOGY,** containing Characters of above a Thousand Species. Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures. 30s.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.

**ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY.** An Introduction to the Natural History of Shells, and of the Animals which form them. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. 62 Coloured Plates. 2l. 15s.

LOVELL REEVE & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

## EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS'

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

#### THE DEAN OF LISMORE'S BOOK.

Edited by the Rev. THOMAS M'LAUCHLAN. With Introduction and Additional Notes by W. F. SKENE, Esq. Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s.

"Mr. M'Lauchlan has executed his task with great ability.... Mr. Skene's introduction is full of interest. It gives a masterly sketch of Highland poetry, tradition and history, adorned by the writer's rare learning and ability. &c.... It is to be hoped that this interesting work will receive that attention which it so well deserves."—*Times*, April 17.

II.

#### NUGÆCRITICÆ. OCCASIONAL PAPERS

WRITTEN AT THE SEA-SIDE. By SHIRLEY. Now ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 9s.

"One of the most charming set of reprints that we have been fortunate enough to meet with."—*Globe*.

"The product of a rich intellect, an elegant pen, and a large and loving heart."—*London Review*.

"Fresh and delightful Essays."—*Morning Herald*.

III.

#### POPULAR TALES OF THE WEST

HIGHLANDS, orally collected, with a Translation by J. F. CAMPBELL. Vols. III. and IV., completing the Series. Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations, price 16s.

IV.

#### HORÆ SUBSECIVÆ. By Dr. JOHN

BROWN. Now ready, in 1 vol. extra fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

V.

#### "OUR DOGS." Extracted from 'Horæ

Subsecivæ.' Price 6d. [In a few days.]

VI.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH IN RELATION TO

AIR AND WATER. By W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

VII.

#### THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH

POETRY, FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE CLOSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By the late DAVID IRVING, LL.D. Edited by JOHN AITKEN CARLILE, M.D. With a Memoir and Glossary. 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 12s.

VIII.

#### MRS. HUGH BLACKBURN'S (J. B.)

BRITISH BIRDS, drawn from Nature. In folio, price 1l. 6d.; India proofs, 2l.

*Extract from Cornhill Magazine, March.*—"Scarcely ever before have our feathered relatives (for we are all somehow connected, of course—birds and beasts) found such an interpreter. If the ingenuity of princes is not to become proverbial, the Queen of the birds—the bright-eyed, purple-vested, golden eagle—ought forthwith to decorate her portrait-painter in ordinary."

IX.

#### DEAN RAMSAY'S REMINISCENCES

OF SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. Cheap Edition, in 1 vol. price 5s. [Nearly ready.]

X.

#### OBSERVATIONS IN CLINICAL SUR-

GERY. By JAMES SYME, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Surgeon to the Queen in Scotland, &c. Second Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

XI.

#### MEMOIR OF THE REV. HENRY

WIGHT. By HIS SON. With Preface by Dr. JOHN BROWN. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 3s.; with Portrait, 4s. 6d.

XII.

#### CLINICAL NOTES, or Observations in

PRACTICAL MEDICINE recorded at the Bed-side, with Commentaries. By W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D., Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. 1 vol. 8vo. [Shortly.]

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.  
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

## BLACK'S

### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

### GUIDE TO LONDON.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE METROPOLIS AND ITS VICINITY.

Illustrated by a large and accurate Plan of the City—Map of the Environs—Plans of the Exhibition and Public Buildings—Views, &c. In a portable volume, price 4s. 6d.

#### BLACK'S NEW PLAN OF LONDON:

an Accurate Guide to the Streets and Public Buildings. In a neat Case for the Pocket, price 1s.

#### BLACK'S MAP OF ENVIRONS OF

LONDON: extending from Windsor to Gravesend, Crystal Palace, Richmond, Hampton Court, Epsom, &c. Price 1s.

#### BLACK'S DEVON AND CORNWALL.

With Maps, Plans and numerous Illustrations. Price 5s. [Nearly ready.]

#### BLACK'S GUIDE TO YORKSHIRE.

New and greatly enlarged Edition, illustrated with Maps, Plans and Views. [Nearly ready.]

#### BLACK'S GUIDE TO ISLE OF WIGHT

AND HAMPSHIRE. With Map, Plans and Views. Price 2s. 6d.

#### BLACK'S GUIDE TO SURREY: in-

cluding a full Description of the History, Antiquities and Topography of the County. With Map and numerous Illustrations. Price 5s.

#### BLACK'S GUIDE TO KENT. With

Map and numerous Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

#### HUGH MILLER'S ESSAYS, Biograph-

ical, Historical and Critical. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

#### OUTLINES OF BOTANY. New Edi-

tion. By J. H. BALFOUR, A.M. M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden.

#### HINTS TO ANGLERS. By ADAM

DRYDEN. [Nearly ready.]

#### HINTS ON DRILL FOR VOLUN-

TEERS. By I. H. A. MACDONALD, Major City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. [In the press.]

#### The WAY TO LIFE: a Series of Dis-

courses. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. Fifth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

#### BRITISH FARMING: a Description

of the Mixed Husbandry of Great Britain. By JOHN WILSON, Farmer, Edington Mains, Berwickshire. With Plates and Wood Engravings. Demy 8vo. cloth, pp. 570, price 12s.

#### The FATHERS OF GREEK PHILO-

SOPHY. By R. D. HAMPDEN, Bishop of Hereford. Demy 8vo. price 16s.

#### NEW EDITION OF KITTO'S CYCLO-

PEDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE. Edited by W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D., assisted by numerous Contributors. Now publishing in Parts, super-royal 8vo. illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood and Steel, and to be completed in Two large Volumes, super-royal 8vo. Parts I. to V., price 2s. 6d. each. [Now ready.]

#### STUDENTS' MANUAL OF GEO-

LOGY. New and greatly enlarged Edition. By J. B. JUKES, M.A., Local Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, &c. &c. Crown 8vo. pp. 760, price 12s. 6d.

#### DE QUINCEY'S WORKS. New

Edition.

Vol. I. CONFESSIONS of an ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER. With Portrait.

II. RECOLLECTIONS of the LAKE POETS—COLERIDGE, WORDSWORTH and SOUTHEY. With Illustrations.

III. LAST DAYS of IMMANUEL KANT, and other Writings.

IV. The ENGLISH MAIL-COACH, &c., with Frontispiece by Phil.

Now publishing in Monthly Volumes, price 4s. 6d. each; the whole to be completed in Twelve Months.

#### The AMBULANCE SURGEON; or,

Practical Observations on GUNSHOT WOUNDS. By P. L. APPIA. Edited, with Notes, by T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; and A. M. EDWARDS, Lecturer on Surgery in the Edinburgh Medical School. Fcap. 8vo. price 6s.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

**BOHN'S ROYAL ILLUSTRATED  
SERIES FOR MAY.**

**FORTY DAYS IN THE  
DESERT,  
ON THE  
TRACK of the ISRAELITES;**

OR,  
A JOURNEY from CAIRO, by WADY  
FEIRAN, to MOUNT SINAI and PETRA.

Illustrated with Map and 27 beautiful Engravings on Steel, and  
19 Wood Engravings, after Drawings by the Author,  
W. H. BARTLETT.

8vo. richly bound in cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY  
FOR MAY.**

**ARISTOTLE'S HISTORY OF  
ANIMALS.**

in TEN BOOKS.

Translated, with Notes and a Complete Index,

By RICHARD CRESSWELL, M.A.  
St. John's College, Oxford.

Price 8s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**SMITH, BECK & BECK,  
OPTICIANS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC  
MICROSCOPES,  
&c. &c.  
6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,  
AND  
LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.**

**WENHAM'S  
BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.**

Having increased our facilities for the manu-  
facture of the Prisms, as well as the other  
parts of this important improvement in the  
Microscope, we are now enabled to make the  
addition to any Microscope, when it is really  
practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case  
of new Instruments, the extra price will be  
only 6l.

**SMITH, BECK & BECK.**

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respect-  
ing Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had  
on application, or sent post free.

Just ready, with 16 Coloured and Tinted Lithographs, and 3 Maps, 2 vols. demy 8vo.

**LIFE IN THE FORESTS OF THE FAR  
EAST.**

By SPENSER ST. JOHN, F.R.G.S. F.E.S.  
Late Consul-General in Borneo.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.**

No. 29 (for MAY) will be published on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, price One Shilling, with Two Illustrations.

**CONTENTS.**

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)  
Chapter XXXV. Res Augusta Domi.—XXXVI. In which the Drawing-Rooms are not furnished after all.  
SUPERSTITION.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVOLUTION.

SIX WEEKS AT HEPPENHEIM.

ROTTEN ROW. (With an Illustration.)

BOOK I. OF THE ILIAD, TRANSLATED IN THE HEXAMETER METRE BY SIR JOHN HERSHEL.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter XXVII. The Saint's Rest.—XXVIII. Palm Sunday.—XXIX. The Night Ride.—XXX. "Let us also  
go, that we may die with him."—XXXI. Martyrdom.—XXXII. Conclusion.

THE WAKEFUL SLEEPER. By GEORGE MACDONALD.

ROUNDBOUT PAPERS, No. 21. The Notch on the Axe: a Story à la Mode. Part II.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**MR. CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.**

In demy 8vo. with Portrait and Maps, Vol. III., price 20s.

**HISTORY of FRIEDRICH the SECOND, called FREDERICK the GREAT.**

By THOMAS CARLYLE.

[At the end of April.

**UP THE NILE AND HOME AGAIN.**

A HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS, AND A TRAVEL-BOOK FOR THE LIBRARY.

By F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

With 100 Illustrations from Original Sketches by the Author.

[Next week.

Post 8vo.

**ST. CLEMENT'S EVE: A DRAMA.**

By HENRY TAYLOR,  
Author of 'Philip Van Artevelde,' &c.

[This day.

Post 8vo. 8s.

**THE POPULATION AND TRADE IN FRANCE.**

By FREDERICK MARSHALL.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

**CHARLES KNIGHT'S  
POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.**

PART LVII., being the Second portion of the Eighth and concluding Volume, will be published on  
the 30th instant. Price 3s. 6d.

**Principal Subjects embraced in this Part:—**

PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET, 1825.  
MR. CANNING'S ADMINISTRATION.  
RETROSPECT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1807 to 1826.  
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.  
CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.  
ACCESSION OF KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.  
FRENCH REVOLUTION OF JULY, 1830.  
OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER  
RAILWAY.  
EARL GREY'S ADMINISTRATION.  
THE BILL FOR PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.  
INCENDIARY FIRES AND MACHINE BREAKING.  
BRISTOL RIOTS—THE CHOLERA.  
FINAL PASSING OF THE REFORM ACT.

EFFECTS OF THE REFORM ACT.  
MEETING OF THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.  
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COL-  
ONIES.  
POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.  
LORD MELBOURNE'S ADMINISTRATION.  
SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION, 1834—5.  
LORD MELBOURNE RE-APPOINTED PRIME MIN-  
ISTER.  
REFORM OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.  
FRANCE.—LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ENTERPRISE AT  
STRASBOURG.  
DEATH OF KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.  
ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

\*\* The Work is sold separately, in Volumes; Vols. I. to VI., price 9s. each; Vol. VII., 10s. 6d.; and also in Parts  
(Nos. 1 to 54), price One Shilling each. Parts 55, 56, and 57, price 3s. 6d. each. The concluding Part, finishing the work,  
and containing copious indexes, will be published in September.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.



MR. CHARLES A. COLLINS'S NEW WORK.

**A CRUISE UPON WHEELS;**

Or, AUTUMN WANDERINGS AMONGST THE DESERTED POST-ROADS OF FRANCE.

By CHARLES ALLSTON COLLINS,  
Author of 'The Eye Witness,' &c.

With Illustrations. In 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE &amp; ROUTLEDGE.

Vols. I and II. in 8vo. price 24s. cloth,

**LORD BACON'S LETTERS AND LIFE,**  
INCLUDING ALL HIS OCCASIONAL WORKS.

Edited by JAMES SPEDDING.

Uniform with the above,

**LORD BACON'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS.** Edited by  
Messrs. ELLIS and SPEDDING. Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. price 44. 6s.**LORD BACON'S LITERARY and PROFESSIONAL WORKS.**  
Edited by Messrs. SPEDDING and HEATH. Complete in 2 vols. 8vo. price 14. 16s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Now ready, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth,

**A MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE,**AND OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FROM THE  
NORMAN CONQUEST.

WITH NUMEROUS SPECIMENS.

By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D.

Professor of History and of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast.

\* \* The present Volume contains so much of a larger work recently published on the same subject as seemed sufficient to make a convenient and comprehensive Text-Book for Schools and Colleges, and to supply all the information needed by Students in preparing themselves for the Civil Service and other competitive Examinations.

London: GRIFFIN, BOHN &amp; Co.

Now ready, New Edition for 1862, THE CHEAPEST PEERAGE,

**CAPT. DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE,**  
**KNIGHTAGE, ETC. FOR 1862.**

(TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.)

Containing all the NEW PEERS, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, BISHOPS, PRIVY COUNCILLORS, JUDGES, &c.,  
corrected throughout on the highest authority.

WHITTAKER &amp; Co. Ave Maria-lane; and all Booksellers.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

No. 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

## DIRECTORS.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. (Resident.)

William Fairlie, Esq.

D. Q. Henriques, Esq.

J. G. Henriques, Esq.

Marcus H. Johnson, Esq.

A. H. Macdougall, Esq.

F. C. Maitland, Esq.

William Raitton, Esq.

Thos. Thorby, Esq. F.S.A.

Henry Toogood, Esq.

## SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION AFFORDED BY THIS COMPANY.

This Company offers the security of a large paid-up Capital held in Shares by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary,  
and protecting the Assured from the risk attending Mutual Offices.  
There have been Three Divisions of Profits, the Bonuses averaging nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums  
assured from the commencement of the Company.

Sums Insured.

£5,000

1,000

100

Bonuses added.

£1,987 10

397 10

39 15

Payable at Death.

£6,987 10

1,397 10

139 15

To assure £100 payable at death, a person aged 21 pays £2 2s. 4d. per annum; but as the profits have  
averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum, the additions, in many cases, have been almost as much as the premiums paid.  
Loans granted on approved real or personal security.

Invalid Lives.—Parties not in a sound state of health may be insured at equitable rates.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at the 1st of January, 1861, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d.

Invested in Government and other approved securities.

Prospectuses and every information afforded on application to

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

## ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!!

Every one should therefore provide against them.  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY  
Grants Policies for Sums from 100l. to 1,000l., insuring against

## ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An Annual Payment of 3d. secures 1,000l. in case of DEATH by  
ACCIDENT, or a Weekly Allowance of 6d. to the  
Assured while laid up by Injury.Apply for Forms of Proposal, or any Information, to the PRO-  
VINCIAL AGENTS, the BOOKING CLERKS at the  
RAILWAY STATIONS,

Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, London, E.C.

102,371 have been paid by this Company as Compensation for  
56 fatal Cases, and 5,941 Cases of personal Injury.

64, Cornhill, E.C.

WILLIAM J. YIAN, Secretary.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR  
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—1,250,000l. Sterling.

Accumulated Funds upwards of 600,000l.

OFFICE IN LONDON—1, Moorgate-street.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(Reduced Rates for the East and West Indies.)

The Directors of this Company beg to announce that they have  
adopted a new System of Rates for the East and West Indies, con-  
siderably lower than those now charged by this or—they believe—  
any other Company, but differing from the old system in respect  
that no reduction takes place on the insured returning to Europe  
or proceeding to any other part of the world not chargeable with  
an extra premium.According to this method, the insured, instead of being subjected  
to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence in the  
Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole cur-  
rency of his insurance, by paying a fixed rate, which, it will be  
seen, is very little higher than the home one.

The following are specimens of the New Rates:—

## TABLE I.

## EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR THE INSURANCE OF 100l.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
18	£3 3 3	£3 8 9	33	£3 7 0	£3 9 11
21	2 11 1	2 11 11	36	3 7 0	3 16 6
24	2 9 3	2 15 6	39	3 14 5	4 3 11
27	2 11 1	2 19 9	42	4 1 11	4 12 5
30	2 17 2	3 4 6	45	4 10 3	5 1 10

No extra charge for voyages.

## TABLE II.

## WEST INDIES.

Accumulated Lives.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR THE INSURANCE OF 100l.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
18	£3 7 0	£3 13 1	33	£3 7 8	£3 16 5
21	2 10 3	2 16 9	36	3 13 0	4 2 11
24	2 13 11	3 0 11	39	4 0 4	4 10 7
27	2 18 1	3 5 7	42	4 8 2	4 19 6
30	3 2 8	3 10 9	45	4 17 1	5 9 7

The West Indian Rates include permission to reside in any part  
of the world—the West Coast of Africa excepted.No extra charge for voyages.  
Prospectuses and full Tables of Rates will be furnished on appli-  
cation.

By order of the Board,

A. F. FLETCHER, Secretary.

## THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

IN EXTENT OF BUSINESS AND ANNUAL REVENUE IS  
THE LARGEST MUTUAL OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Head Office—9, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

## FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Policy-holders' Fund realized and invested, £3,700,000  
Annual Revenue, 450,000

## MODERATE PREMIUMS.

The Premiums are somewhat under the average of those charged  
by the leading Life Offices of the country.

## EFFECT OF BONUSES ON POLICIES FOR £1,000.

These Bonuses are not exceeded by those of any other Office.

Date of Policy.	Amount payable if Death occur in				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1815	£2372	£2400	£2446	£2453	£2519
1820	2011	2042	2073	2104	2135
1825	1883	1912	1941	1970	2000
1830	1755	1782	1809	1837	1864
1835	1614	1639	1664	1689	1714
1840	1468	1491	1514	1537	1559
1845	1327	1348	1369	1390	1410
1850	1189	1208	1227	1247	1266
1855	1194	1192	1190	1187	1204

## ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION SENT FREE.

The New Prospectus contains Tables of Premiums, Bonuses  
and Surrender Value of Policies, with detailed Examples and  
Explanations, and will be sent free, with forms of proposal, on  
application.

## AGENTS FOR LONDON:

CENTRAL AGENT—Hugh McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings,  
Cornhill.LOCAL AGENTS—Major R. S. Ridge, 40, Pall Mall, Agent for  
the West-End District.—Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent  
for Islington District.—Robertson & White, Accountants, 2,  
Moorgate-street, Bank of England.

**ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
20, THEROMORTON-STREET, BANK.Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.  
Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. A.D.Richard E. Arden, Esq.  
Edward Bates, Esq.  
Professor Hall, M.A.  
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
Advisory—George Clark, Esq.**ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.**

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 500,000, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 40,000 a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.		
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10	
30	1 13 3	1 7 7	2 5 5	2 0 7	
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10	
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11	
60	2 4 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10	

**MUTUAL BRANCH.**

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premium paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 6 to 10 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death. Loans upon approved security. Excess not to exceed 10 per cent. No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports. Persons may, in case of peace, be domiciled or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home or Foreign Service. The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

**LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**  
FLEET-STREET, LONDON.Established 1853.  
The invested Assets of this Society exceed Five Millions Sterling; its Annual Income is Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand Pounds.Up to 31st December, 1861, the Society had paid in Claims upon death—  
Bums assured.....£1,229,378  
Bonus thereon.....1,115,386  
Together.....£2,344,764

The Profits are divided every fifth year. All participating Policies effected during the present year will, if in force beyond 31st December, 1864, share in the Profits to be divided up to that date.

At the Divisions of Profits hitherto made, Reversionary Bonuses exceeding Three and a Half Millions have been added to the several Policies.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and Statements of Accounts, may be had on application to the Actuary, at the Office, Fleet-street, London.

WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**  
49, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.For MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.  
Established December, 1835.

Directors.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYTHORST LUCAS, Esq.  
Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq. M.P.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Castle, Esq.  
Richard Fall, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Whitham, Esq.Trustees.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq. M.P.  
Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.  
Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.Physicians.  
J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S.  
Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Johnson & Co., and Bank of England.  
Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.  
Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.**MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.**Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the Year 1861—  
Number of new Policies issued during the year, 923.  
Assuring the sum of .. £489,060 19 11  
Producing an Annual Income of .. 14,469 1 8  
(in addition to single Premiums of 1,402 14s. 8d.)Making the total Annual Income, after deducting 50,112 annual statement in Premium .. 310,142 3 2  
Total number of Policies issued, 34,496.  
Amount paid in Claims by the decease of Members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835 .. 1,156,307 9 4  
Amount of Accumulated Fund .. 2,047,311 15 0

The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 25th of November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending the 30th Nov. 1861, is now ready, and may be had on application, with the Prospectus, containing illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 30th November, 1857, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of APRIL are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

March 25, 1862. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.  
Established 1824.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

BONUS MEETING, 1862.

The Report presented at a Meeting held on the 2nd January last, for the declaration of the *SEVEN* BONUS, showed, in consequence of the progress of the Society, that during the quinquennial period which terminated on the 30th June, 1861.

NEW ASSURANCES for a total sum of 1,496,370, had been effected, being an increase of 62,215, on those of the previous five years; that THE INCOME had increased from 106,890, to 185,460.

per annum. THE ASSURANCE FUND had risen from 1,154,370, to 1,422,101; and that a REVERSIONARY ADDITION to the Policies of 975,977, was then made, as against 233,470, at the prior division.

In illustration of the results of the Division, that the Reversionary addition above named averaged 48 per cent., or varied with the different ages from 33 to 59 per cent. on the Premiums paid in the five years; and that the CASH BONUS averaged 24 per cent. on the like Premiums, being amongst the largest ever declared by any Office.

The Report explained at length the nature of the investments, and the bases of the calculations, the results of which, as above shown, are eminently favourable.

The following are among the distinctive features of the Society: CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of life, one half of the Annual Premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policies, or be paid off at any time.

POLICIES FOR TERMS OF YEARS may be effected at rates peculiarly favourable to Assurers.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at Premiums proportioned to the increased risk.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

THE ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE-SHEETS are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of persons proposing to assure.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, the Report above mentioned, and a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus Meeting, can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in January, 1867, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.

**EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,**  
NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Established 1785.

Directors.

The Right Hon. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

Wm. F. Pollock, Esq. V.P.  
Wm. Daines Adams, Esq.  
John Chas. Burgeley, Esq.  
Lord G. H. Cavendish, M.P.  
Frederick Cowper, Esq.  
Philip Hardwick, Esq.  
Richard Gosling, Esq.  
Peter Martin, Esq.  
John Allan Moore, Esq.  
Charles Pott, Esq.  
John Russell, D.D.  
James Spicer, Esq.  
J. Charles Templer, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely Mutual Office, and has now been established for a century. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum more than double the corresponding fund of any similar institution.

The Bonuses paid on claims, in the ten years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded 3,500,000, being more than 100 per cent. on the amount of all those claims.

The Capital on the 31st December, 1861, consisted of—  
2,880,000, in the 3 per Cent.

3,024,000, Cash on Mortgage.

350,000, Cash advanced on Debentures.

122,140, Cash advanced on security of Policies.

The Annual Income exceeds 400,000.

Policies effected in the current year (1862) will be entitled to additions on payment of the Annual Premium due in 1863; and in the order to be made for Retrospective Additions in 1870, be entitled to the benefit of such order rateably with every other Policy then existing—in respect of the Annual Premiums paid during the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, or on seven payments; and in 1869 a further Retrospective addition will be rated on seventeen Annual Payments, and so on.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; or the Directors will advance nine-tenths of such surrender value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

**FISHER'S DRESSING CASES**

AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.

188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

**CHURCHES, INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS,**

Erected in best Galvanized Iron, and from Special Designs.

TUPPER CO., MANUFACTURERS.

Offices—51, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

**OLD BOTTLED PORT.—GEORGE SMITH,**

68, Great Tower-street, London, E.C.; and Park-row, Greenwich, S.E.—20,000 dozen of the best Vineyards and Vintages laid down during the last 40 years. Price list, free, of every Wine. Established 1785. Cellars under 91 houses.

**AIR-CIRCULATING AND ANTI-GREASE**

HATS.—Patented and Manufactured by MARREW &amp; CO., 89, New Bond-street, W. These Hats are waterproof, grease-proof and ventilating; they are peculiarly soft and easy in wear, insuring a comfortable and complete fit to any formation of head, being light, yet durable. First quality, 21s.; second ditto, 17s. 6d. To be had wholesale at the Manufactory, Union-street, Southwark, S.E.

**MAPPIN & COMPANY'S LONDON**

BRANCH, opposite to the Pantheon, Oxford-street, contains the largest STOCK in London of ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and CUTLERY. Gentlemen about to proceed to Military or Civil Appointments in India and Colonies can select complete services of plate of the most elegant design, without the disadvantage of delay.

**MAPPIN & CO.'S UNRIVALLED TABLE CUTLERY.**

	Good.	Medium.	Superior.
1 doz. Table Knives, Balance	s. d. 0 13 0	s. d. 0 15 0	s. d. 0 18 0
1 doz. Forks, ditto	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
1 doz. Cheese Knives	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
1 Pr. Registered Meat Carvers	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
1 Pr. Extra-size ditto	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
1 Pr. Poultry Carvers	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
1 Steel for Sharpening	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 6
Complete Service	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0

Each article may be had separately at the same price. The handles are so secured that they cannot become loose in hot water. Estimates submitted for furnishing with plate and cutlery military messes, hotels, and all public establishments. Celebrated Cutlery in the Stock for auction time, immediate shipment at Sheffield prices. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. The only London Establishment is opposite to the Pantheon, Oxford-street. Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-**

tern Tooth Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130 and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

**HEDGES & BUTLER invite attention to the**

following LIST OF PRICES:—

Capital Dinner Sherry ..... 94s. 30s. 30s. per doz.  
Good Port ..... 30s. 30s. 42s.

Fine St. Julien and St. Emilion, at 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.

High-class pale, golden, and brown Sherry, at 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; fine old Port, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; La Rose Claret, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; finest young Claret, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; Chablis, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; red and white Burgundy, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; Champagne, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; 6s. 6s. 7s. 7s.; Hock and Moselle, 6s. 6s. 6s. 6s.; 1804; East India Madras, Imperial Tokay, Vermouth, Frontignas, Constantia, and every description of Wine. Selection of Port, 4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.; 7s. 7s. 7s. 7s.; Scheidam Holland, Marschino, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, &c.—On receipt of a Post-office order or reference, any quality, with a Price list of all other articles, will be forwarded immediately by HEDGES & BUTLER, 135, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.; and 30, KING'S-ROAD, BRIGHTON.  
(Originally established A.D. 1667.)**MARVEL OF MECHANISM.****REVOLVING SHOP FRONT.**—The only Revolving Shop Front in the world may be seen at E. MOSES & SON'S Branch Establishment, NEW OXFORD-STREET, corner of HART-STREET.

The Illustrated Weekly News thus notices this great novelty in the Mechanical Arts:

"It presents to the street passenger the appearance of a quadrangular plate-glass window, with elegant illuminations. The pavement in front is raised up to the level of the window, and the whole is fitted with silvered plate-glass, which doubles or trebles the quadrangular colonnade. The revolving glass-room, if such it may be called, presents a continually changing aspect as it passes the shop-front. The whole has a very novel and splendid effect, especially as the various embellishments are peculiarly rich and fanciful; but a correct idea of an ingenious mechanical contrivance of this nature is not so conveyed by mere description, and must be seen to be appreciated. As far as the spectator can observe, the window seems to realize the conception of perpetual motion, and hurrying crowds suddenly stop to contemplate it."

E. MOSES &amp; SON.

Merchant Tailors, Habit Makers, Woollen Drapers, Hatters, Hosiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters.

LONDON HOUSES:

CITY ESTABLISHMENT.

154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, Aldgate.

OXFORD-STREET BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

508, 507, 506, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD BRANCH.

127, 128, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.

COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENTS:

Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

**SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS**

beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

\*\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS &amp; BLACKWELL, London, &amp;c. &amp;c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.**—The

admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "Elizabeth Leach." This label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1855, and without it none can be genuine.

E. LAZENBY &amp; SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, as sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's sauce, are compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

**E. LAZENBY & SON, FOREIGN WARE**

HOUSEMEN AND FAMILY GROCERS, beg to direct attention to their choice selection of Breakfast and Luncheon Belongings, Comestibles, and Articles for Dessert, noticed amongst others, York and Westphalia Hams, Pickled and Cured Salmon, Sardines, Gorgonzola Anchovies, French Truffles, Preserved Green Peas, French Beans, Mushrooms, Tomatoes, French and Spanish Olives, Crystallized and Glacé Apples, Greenhouse Strawberries, Luscious Jordan Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, French Plums, and a variety of French Chocolate and Bonbons. Their celebrated Pickles and Sauces, prepared under personal superintendence; Jambalicas, Tart Fruit, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Sops, Candles, Colza Oil, and all household requisites supplied of the best descriptions.

Families regularly waited on for orders.

6, EDWARDS-STREET, Portman-square, London, W.  
N.B. Sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce.



**GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN**, a pure, choice and first-class DRAWING-PAPER, of Wharfedale Manufacture. A new batch, of 1860 make, is now in fine condition and ready for delivery. Large Sheets, 52 in. by 31 in. 7s. Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, London; and all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.

**MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE**, 250, OXFORD-STREET—CHINA DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES at a GREAT REDUCTION for Cash, in consequence of the Expiration of the Lease. 250, OXFORD-STREET, near Hyde Park.

**CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES**—the most secure against Fire and Thieves. CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS. CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES. CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free. CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.  
**OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS**, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 12s. Glass Josses. All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

**DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER** to the Queen and the late Prince Consort, MANUFACTURER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Ladies' Gold Foreign Watches	Guineas. 8	Strong Silver Lever Watches	Guineas. 5
Gentlemen's ditto	10	Gentlemen's Gold Compensated ditto	25
Gold English Lever ditto	12	Silver ditto	28

Also, Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas. Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c. DENT, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank); 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PILLES**—Burs of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL CHIMNEYWARE, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental casings, 3s. 12s. to 52s. 12s.; Bronze Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; Steel Fenders, 3s. 3s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental casings, from 3s. 3s. to 12s.; Chimney-pieces, from 12s. 6s. to 30s.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 6s. to 4s. 4s.—The BURTONS and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS**—WILLIAM S. BURTON HAS SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at the largest, newest and most varied ever assembled, and is marked at prices proportionate to those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to 20s. 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from	8s. 0d. to 16s. 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderators), from	6s. 0d. to 12s. 0s. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.) Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 3d. per gallon.

**DISH-COVERS and HOT-WATER DISHES**—In every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherché patterns. Tin dish-covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. the set of six; elegant modern pattern, 9s. 2d. to 12s. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver-plated handles, 3s. 12s. to 6s. the set of five; electro-plated, 9s. to 21s. the set of four; block-tin hot-water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 20s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, 3s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis and free by sending up a card for Illustrations of his Unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Chimney-pieces, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room, and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be the FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., and by WOTHERSPON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

**GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COUNCIL MEDAL.—EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 1855.** GRANVILLE MONTPELIER.—GALLERY OF BRONZES d'ART.—F. BARBEDIENNE & CO., of Paris, beg to announce that a complete Collection of their MATHEMATICAL REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Comte, from the collections of Arts and Modern Sculpture in the Galleries of the Louvre, Florence and Rome, Museum of Naples, and British Museum, may be seen at Messrs. JACKSON & GRAHAM'S, 33, 34, 35, and 36, Oxford-street. Prices the same as in Paris, with 10 per cent. added for cost of importation. Catalogues, with marginal illustrations, may be had free on application. Varniture de Chemise, Clocks, Vases, Candelabra, &c. of the highest class of artistic design and execution. Connoisseurs are respectfully invited to visit the Galleries.

**ELKINGTON & CO.** desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments. LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C. DUBLIN—College Green. LIVERPOOL—Church-street. MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

**ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS** and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Cases, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 32 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C. Also, Allen's Barrack-Furniture. Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., by post for two stamps.

**TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Strong Rough** "Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Fine "Intermediate"** Black at 3s. 4d. per lb. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Delicious** "Drawing-room" Black at 4s. 4d. per lb. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Dr. HASSELL'S certificate of GENUINITY at a price current, free on application.—26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY-PILLES, FOUNTS, &c.—EDWARDS BROTHERS and BURKE**, Warwick House, 145 and 146, Regent-street, and 39, 39, and 31, Warwick-street, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their various establishments every description of Marble, Stone and Granite, at the lowest and most possible prices. Their Galleries contain Specimens of all Foreign and British Marble, quarried, in Chimney-pieces, from 25s. to 300 guineas each. Also, a large stock of Marble, Granite and Slate. Monuments and Tablets from 5s.; Head and Foot Stones from 30s. each. Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, Peterhead; and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, W. Estimates and Drawings upon application.

**UNRIVALLED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES**, manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements.—A perfect Sewing Machine, which will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity and regularity, is simple, compact and elegant in design, not liable to get out of order, so easily understood that a child may work it, and alike suitable for the Family and Manufacturer. Offices and Sale Rooms, 159, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free. Manufacturers of FOOT'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND, a tasteful Stand, with perfect security against the loss of an Umbrella.

**TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON**, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matings, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

**P. & S. BEYFUS HAVE OPENED** P. ADDITIONAL AND MOST EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 14, OXFORD-STREET, (nearly opposite Bond-street), In conjunction with their City Premises, 31 to 33, CITY ROAD.

THOSE ABOUT TO FURNISH are respectfully solicited to inspect their large and varied Stock of first-class Furniture, at both Establishments, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C. Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post-free.

**DR. DE JONGH'S** (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL**, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.** Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. "I consider Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

**Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,** Author of "The Spas of Germany." "Dr. Granville has found that Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

**Dr. LAWRENCE,** Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. "I invariably prescribe Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and NOT A MANUFACTURED COMPOUND IN WHICH THE EFFICACY OF THIS INVARIABLE MEDICINE IS DESTROYED."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in London and Paris, in 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 20s. 6d. Quarts, 2s. 6d., and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS: ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C. CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

**NICOLL'S TWEED-SLEEVE CAPE** or WRAPPER, waterproof, adapted for the Spring Season, price One Guinea, to be had of H. J. & D. NICOLL (or their recognized Agents), 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET; 29, CORNHILL, LONDON; and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

**SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS**, all WOOL.—H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114 to 120, REGENT-STREET; 29, CORNHILL; and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER. Agents throughout the Country.

**STAINED GLASS WINDOWS**, FOR CHURCHES AND DWELLINGS. HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE. An ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE, with Treatise. Post FREE, 2s. 6d. WORKS, 24, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

**PRICE'S GLYCERINE** may be had from any Chemist in 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb., bottles, the stoppers of which are secured by a capsule, lettered "PRICE'S PATENT," BELMONT, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.

**WHITE AND SOUND TEETH** Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to Health and Longevity by the proper mastication of food.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO**, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, Composed of ORIENTAL INGREDIENTS. It preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of royalty and the aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto."

**MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST**, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESIGN of ARTIFICIAL TEETH fixed in metal springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.** WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 20 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring is avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had; the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent. Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; postpaid, 1s. P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.** Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 28, PICCADILLY, London.

**ACIDITIES IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS**, Flatulency, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Biliousness, &c., are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of Society for upwards of half a century.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Broad-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in Boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA** has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, and indigestion, and as a mild and safe cathartic for constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. It is prepared, in a state of perfect purity and uniform strength, only by DINNEFORD & CO., 173, New Broad-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

**DECAYED TEETH and TOOTH-ACHE**—Patronized by Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUCCEANUM, for filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting all further decay. Prepared only by MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from 11 till 4.

**CURES OF COUGHS, COLDS and ASTHMA** by DR. LOOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. W. J. DALE, Chemist, 65, Queen-street, Portsea. "From the immense sale I have had of Dr. Loock's Pulmonic Wafers throughout this populous locality, I must do you justice to say that I consider them invaluable for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.—To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists."

**NO MORE MEDICINE.—We find DU BARRY'S FOOD** the safest remedy for chronic constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), consumption, diarrhoea, all gastric disorders, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, irritability, sleeplessness, distension, flatulency, phlegm, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, nervous biliousness and liver disorders, debility, scrofula, atrophy.—Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, J.R. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Reid, Warrington. It saves 50 times its cost in other remedies. In 10s., at 1s. 12d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 12 lb., 25s.—BARRY DU Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum & Mason; and at 61, Gracechurch-street; 4, Chancery-lane; 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION** will soon be open to an expectant world, and treasures of Art, Science and Nature from all quarters of the Globe will be displayed to wondering thousands. Amid these hoards of treasure will appear most fruits of science and art, and the exhibition which will safely and surely restore all who will give it a trial to perfect good health. PARK'S LIFE PILLS are a safe and valuable Medicine, restoring from sickness, debility, and preserving it to the latest period of life. May be obtained of any Medicine Vender, in boxes, 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 11s. each. Directions with each box.

Commenced February 1st, 1861, and publishing Monthly,

## BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY

Handsomely printed in Demy Octavo, illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per Volume.

Subscribers' Names received by all Booksellers.

This New Series is intended to meet a demand, which is gradually increasing, for books of established character printed elegantly in the old English library form of Demy Octavo. The Volumes are more than usually comprehensive, so that each, although printed in large letter, contains at least double the ordinary quantity of matter. Among those already published are—

### WALPOLE'S ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE.

Chronologically arranged, with the Prefaces of Mr. CROKER, LORD DOVER and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. With a General Index, and illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. Complete in 9 vols.

"Horace Walpole will be long known to posterity by his incomparable Letters—models as they are of every variety of epistolary excellence. But it is not only for the merits of his style that Walpole's Letters are, we think, destined, more surely perhaps than any other work of his or our age, to immortality; it is because these Letters comprise a chronicle of every occurrence and of every opinion which attracted or deserved public attention, either at home or abroad, during one of the busiest half-centuries of European history."—*Quarterly Review*.

"Read, if you have not read, all Horace Walpole's Letters, wherever you can find them;—the best wit ever published in the shape of letters."—*Sydney Smith*.

"We own that we expect to see fresh Humes and fresh Burkes, before we again fall in with that peculiar combination of moral and intellectual qualities to which the writings of Walpole owe their extraordinary popularity."—*Edinburgh Review*.

### The LETTERS and WORKS of LADY WORTLEY MONTAGU. Edited by Lord Wharnccliffe.

New Edition, with important Additions and Corrections, derived from the Original Manuscripts; a New Memoir and Illustrative Notes by W. MOY THOMAS. Complete in 2 vols. with a General Index, and fine Portraits engraved on Steel.

\*\*\* The former Edition of this Work, much less complete than the present, was published, at 2l. 2s., and has long been extremely scarce.

"I have heard Dr. Johnson say, that he never read but one book through from choice in his whole life, and that book was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters."

Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.'

"The Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu are so bewitchingly entertaining, that we defy the most phlegmatic man on earth to read one without going through with them, or, after finishing the whole, not to wish there were twenty more volumes."—*Smollett*.

### WALPOLE'S ANECDOTES of PAINTING in ENGLAND,

With some Account of the principal English Artists, and Incidental Notices of Sculptors, Carvers, Enamellers, Architects, Medallists, &c. Also, a Catalogue of Engravers who have been Born or Resided in England. With Additions by the Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY.

New Edition, revised, with additional Notes by RALPH N. WORNUM, Esq. Complete in 3 vols. with upwards of 150 Portraits and Plates.

### MAXWELL'S LIFE of the DUKE of WELLINGTON.

3 vols. containing 51 Engravings on Steel and upwards of 77 on Wood, by the best Artists.

\*\*\* These 3 vols. were originally published at 3l. 7s., and obtained a very large sale at that price. They will now, in becoming part of this Series, cost only 1l. 7s.

Other Works of similar importance are in preparation.

## BOHN'S ROYAL ILLUSTRATED SERIES

Comprising highly-embellished Volumes, printed in Crown Octavo, on extra fine paper, well adapted, from their elegance, for Gift-Books or Ornaments for the Drawing-Room Table.

Richly bound in cloth, gilt backs and edges, at extremely low prices, varying from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per Volume.

The First Volume, published on the 1st of March, is

### THE FOOTSTEPS OF OUR LORD AND HIS APOSTLES IN SYRIA, GREECE AND ITALY.

A succession of Visits to the Scenes of New Testament Narrative. Complete in One Volume, with a General Index. Illustrated with Map and 22 beautiful Engravings on Steel, and 24 superior Wood Engravings, after Drawings by the Author, W. H. BARTLETT.

Price 7s. 6d.

This will be followed, at the end of the present month, by

### FORTY DAYS IN THE DESERT, ON THE TRACK OF THE ISRAELITES;

Or, a JOURNEY from CAIRO, by WADY FEIRAN, to MOUNT SINAI and PETRA. Complete in One Volume, with a General Index. Illustrated with Map and 27 beautiful Engravings on Steel, and 19 Wood Engravings, after Drawings by the Author, W. H. BARTLETT.

Price 7s. 6d.

The Volume for the end of May will be,

### THE NILE BOAT; OR, GLIMPSES OF THE LAND OF EGYPT.

Complete in One Volume, with a General Index. Illustrated with Map and 36 beautiful Engravings on Steel, and 17 Engravings on Wood, after Drawings by the Author, W. H. BARTLETT. Price 7s. 6d.

Other Volumes of similar value as Works of Art will follow, to the extent of about twenty-five.

## BOHN'S DICTIONARY OF LATIN QUOTATIONS

CLASSICAL and MEDIEVAL; including Proverbs, Maxims, Mottoes, Law Terms, &c., with Quantities, Authorities, and Translations. To which is added, a Collection of above Five Hundred Greek Quotations; also with Authorities and Translations. Edited by H. T. RILEY, Esq.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. Or, with a complete Index Verborum, 5s. 6d. closely-printed pages, post 8vo. 6s.

This Dictionary contains upwards of Six Thousand Quotations—being more than double the number to be found in any other; and is the only one in which the Quantities are marked and accurate Translations given. The Authorities have, besides, all been verified, and many new ones added. In ordering this volume, please to distinguish it as **BOHN'S DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS**, as there are other volumes similar, but greatly inferior, with which it may be confounded.

## BOHN'S PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF GEOGRAPHY

On a Popular Plan. Compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, with a General Index. Illustrated with 51 capably engraved Maps, and upwards of 150 Woodcuts. Second Edition, completed to the Present Time. Price 6s.; or with the Maps coloured, 7s. 6d.

\*\*\* A large Edition of this Volume was printed last year, and quickly became out of print. The present New Edition is corrected and improved, and, besides introducing the recent Censuses of England and other Countries, records the changes which have taken place in Italy and America.

Schoolmasters and Teachers may have sample copies at half-price, post free.

\*\*\* Complete Catalogues of Mr. BOHN'S Publications and Remainders may be had gratis.

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, April 26, 1862.

No.

PRA  
LI  
maned at  
April 20,  
of Geolog  
ary.—Th  
and Wedn

N.E. T  
the BRIT  
places of

LECT  
F.R.S.

PHYSIC  
MENT S  
on each  
Monday,

ROY.

ROY.  
will take  
of June  
The Right  
The Stee  
4, Adelphi

ROY.  
GAI  
and THIR  
Time of

ROY.

GENE  
FRUIT, V.  
AMERIC  
Tickets  
Follows of  
day, May  
bition, 7s.  
proper Vo  
Society, 1  
The L.A.S  
at Two o'c

THE

For the E  
University  
The Ex  
Refect.  
Tuesday,  
Every J  
Aria of th  
will receive  
Subjects in  
Junior C  
Candida  
before Stat  
wednesday  
all further  
Every Cl

M E

Presid

Amour of  
Assess s  
10th of A

Subscrip  
Lord May  
Bakers,  
A Sub-C

Mansion

NAT  
PRO  
INTERN

THE SIX  
for the P  
THIRD S  
will take p  
The Depo  
be held at  
Meetings  
House, Th  
in Burling  
A Series  
ng, and it  
less illust  
Members  
of Transac  
submit to al  
be solicite  
Tickets w  
on at th  
94 Bond-s  
As the lo  
terms in w  
the London  
Committee  
Committee  
polis for co  
Subscribed  
Ticket and  
Subscript  
Secretary, s  
street, W.  
Ransom, B  
and Westm  
Edward, &  
Lidger, &

Hon. G.

XUM